The Chicago Tribune.
Saturday Morning, June 22, 1872.

Senator Trumbull addressed a large meeting at Jamestown, New York, last evening, on the political issues of the day.

Public anxiety will be greatly relieved by the announcement, from an authoritative source on the Atlantic coast, that Miss Nellie ... is still heart-whole, at least so far as ... Scottish Lordship is concerned.

... had the Coliseum at the Great Jubilee yesterday, though Austria was not, ... so largely represented as were England, France, and Germany on their re... Leutner, Rudersdorff, Strauss, ... the English Grenadier Guards Band ... the leading attractions.

The Pinchbackers and Packardites, each ... severally in Convention assembled in Baton Rouge, have thus far failed to coalesce. At last accounts the Pinchbackers demanded of the Packardites the ... of the Grant and the lowering of the ... flag.

The Alabama Democratic State Convention ... to leave the appointment of Electors to the Congressional Districts after the Baltimore Convention. The nomination of a ... ticket in opposition to that nominated at Cincinnati is declared to be impolitic.

The Geneva item to-day is to the effect that, the Arbitrators having given an opinion ... the subject of indirect damages averse to our Government, those claims have been withdrawn; and that matters are now expected to run smoothly until Mr. Fish makes ... next masterly move in the wrong direction.

The resolutions adopted by the Arkansas Democratic State Convention, beside indorsing the Cincinnati ticket and platform, ... the necessity of putting into operation the amendment to the Enforcement act in regard to the appointment of Supervisors of Registration. The Convention declined to ... a State ticket in nomination.

Announcement is made by the Post Office Department that the law recently passed by Congress, providing for the introduction of postal cards, cannot go into effect for some time, as arrangements for the printing of the same have not been completed. Only those cards used by the Government will pass muster.

The New York workingmen, finding more serious difficulties in the way of the success of their more-pay-and-less-labor project than they had anticipated, have somewhat lost voice in the old watchword, "No Surrender," and the question of compromise is engaging the attention of the more thoughtful and reasonable. All indications point to an early collapse of the movement.

President Thiers still adheres to and defends "My Policy," and, as a consequence, La Belle France is on the eve of a serious political crisis. The entire body of the "Right" in the Assembly have abandoned His Excellency, and several members of the Ministry, of the same way of thinking, tendered their resignations. The latter gentlemen have, however, been prevailed upon to remain in the Cabinet temporarily. The "Left" are in the position of a party of observation, in readiness to seize upon any advantage that may present itself.

The Fifth Avenue Hotel Conference has met and parted, and the hopes of Mr. Greeley's supporters are still quotably buoyant. Of the gentlemen attending, five-sixths were out-spoken in support of the Cincinnati ticket, and this fact alone will render any action by the small minority of little avail. Who the Irreconcilables will put in nomination is a question of little importance. The more serious question will be: Who will accept such nomination without even the semblance of an organization to back it?

P. S.—After a three hours' session, the minority nominated Groesbeck, of Ohio, for President, and Fred. Law Olmstead, of New York, for Vice.

The Chicago produce markets yesterday were moderately active; and all were firm except wheat and oats, which were lower, and corn dull. Mess pork advanced 5c per brl, closing at $12.30 cash, and $12.45a12.50 seller July. Lard was steady at $8.75 cash, and $8.85 seller July. Meats were firm at 4¾c for shoulders, and 6 1-4c for short-ribs. Highwines were steady at 85c per gallon. Lake freights were quiet and unchanged, at 4c for corn by sail to Buffalo. Flour was inactive and weak. Wheat declined 1¼c, closing at $1.32 1-4a1.32 1-2 cash; $1.31a1.33 1-2 seller July; and $1.31 3-4a1.31 seller August. Corn was a shade higher, closing at 42 3-8a42 3-4c cash; 43 1-2a43c seller July; and 45 1-8a45 1-4c seller August. Oats declined 1 2c, closing at 29 1-2c cash; and 29 3-4a29 7 8c seller July. Rye was dull and steady at 65c. Barley was dull and nominal at 49a50c for No. 2, and 44a45c for No. 3. The hog market was active and firmer, prices averaging 5c higher than yesterday, with sales at $3.75a4.10. The cattle market was dull and weak. Sheep remain quiet and unchanged.

Fires.

TOLEDO, O., June 21.—A fire broke out this morning in the book, stationery, and wall-paper establishment of H. S. Stebbins. The building was damaged $1,000. The estimated loss on stock is $30,000; covered by insurance as follows: In the Home, of New York, $4,000; Insurance Company of North America, Philadelphia, $3,000; Franklin, of Philadelphia, $3,000; National, of Boston, $3,000; Liverpool, London and Globe, $3,000; Phenix, of Brooklyn, $3,000.

WHEELING, W. Va., June 21.—About nine and a half o'clock this evening a destructive fire broke out on the island, in the extensive stove works known as the Island Stove Works, reducing the whole building to ashes. Total loss about $35,000. The pattern rooms, in which were a complete set of patterns, costing $26,000, were all burned. The fire originated by sparks from the cupola. Rebuilding will commence at once, and it is expected to be in full force again inside of eighty days.

Missouri Legislature.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 21.—The lower house of the Legislature, yesterday, passed a bill amending the present law so that the additional Presidential Electors allowed by the new Apportionment act of Congress can be elected by the State at large. The Senate referred this bill to a committee. There is almost a deadlock between the Senate and House on this matter,—the former desiring to redistrict the State in the regular way, while the latter wish to simply amend the present law providing for the election of Electors-at-Large.

The impeachment trial of Judge Lucas progresses slowly in the Senate.

ST. LOUIS, June 21.—The State Senate, to-day, rejected the House bill to amend the present State law so that four additional Presidential electors may be elected by the State at large; also, passed a resolution requesting Governor Brown to modify his proclamation so as to authorize the Legislature to re-district the State into Congressional Districts.

Telegraphic Brevities.

Yesterday was the hottest 21st of June, in New York, in ten years.

—The University of New York has conferred the degree of Master of Arts on Whitelaw Reid, of the New York *Tribune*.

—Mayor Gaston, of Boston, has vetoed the order passed by the City Council for opening the public library on Sundays. The Mayor is advised by the City Solicitor. He thinks the carrying out of the order would conflict with State enactments.

—At Big Rapids, Mich., on Thursday, Wm McGregor, son of the engineer at J. D. Stimson's mills, was caught in the machinery and torn to pieces.

—On Monday two men named George Johnson, of Croton, and Fry, of Big Mound, near Keokuk, got into a quarrel in a car on the Iowa Valley Railroad. The latter stabbed the former killing him instantly.

—Hon. John L. Millard, of Clarke County, Ia., who was a prominent member of the Iowa Legislature in 1859 and 1869, died, on Thursday, at his residence in that county.

—Captain Julius Chambers, who is making a trip down the Mississippi on the canoe Dolly Varden, arrived at Minneapolis on Thursday. He left Lake Itasca two weeks ago, and was to be in St. Paul last evening.

—The Rev. Dr. Charles Roe, the distinguished Baptist divine, formerly Secretary and Treasurer of the Baptist Theological Institute at Chicago, died very suddenly at his residence in Belvidere, Ill., on Thursday, aged 75 years. He leaves a large family, the youngest being but 3 years old.

The Chicago Tribune.

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POLITICAL.

What was Demonstrated by the Reformer's Conference in New York.

A Virtual Indorsement of the Cincinnati Ticket and Platform.

A Small Minority Make Nominations and Adopt Resolutions.

Resolutions Adopted by the Arkansas Democratic and Liberal Conventions.

Mr. Adams' Views as Told by a World Correspondent.

Illinois County Conventions to Elect Delegates to Springfield.

THE ANTI-GRANT CONFERENCE IN NEW YORK CITY.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, June 21.—Inasmuch as the Conference at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, yesterday, was unmistakably and largely for Greeley, his opponents were very glad, shortly after midnight, to adjourn *sine die*, and that act is the sum total of the official business transacted by that peculiar convocation. When it was found that Carl Schurz, Judge Brinkerhoff, David A. Wells, Governor English, and all the Southern delegation preferred Greeley to Grant, the squad of irreconcilables took refuge in adjournment, with the intention of making another bolt to-day, which they did, and have disappeared grotesquely from the scene. From their rigidly secret performance, the Conference, yesterday, proved that none of those present are inflexibly opposed to Greeley but Judge Stall, Edward Atkinson, William Cullen Bryant, Parke Godwin, and Roth and Daenzer, German editors. In other words, 95 per cent of those present fully understand themselves as favoring Greeley as matters stand. Ex-Secretary Cox and Governor Randolph, of New Jersey, made no speeches, but are not regarded as absolutely hostile to Greeley. The event regarded by the public as by far the most important of yesterday's meeting was Carl Schurz's two-hour speech. As no reporters were present the newspapers are only able to present a sketch of its eloquent argument. In beginning, he said that if anything like the earnestness, and eloquence, and energy, which had been shown by Mr. Bryant in his remarks, had been manifested by him at Cincinnati, it would have done great good. If anything like the energy shown by the other gentlemen at this meeting, or in getting it up, had been shown at Cincinnati, the result would have been very different. If half the people who were Vice Presidents at the Steinway Hall meeting had been present at Cincinnati, they would not have cause to meet here. It was a very essential thing in politics not only to say the right thing, but to say it at the right time, and the time was past for any new utterances. It was too late. Men must have become convinced, by the consultations here, if not before, that it was no longer possible to present any ticket, with a chance of beating Grant, except the Greeley ticket. He then went on to present the great considerations which moved him with a sense of duty to support the Cincinnati ticket. If he were to consult merely his personal feelings, which he shared in common with others who had expressed them here—if he felt at liberty to do that, it might be different; but he felt that great public considerations imposed a duty on him, and upon others, which they could not neglect or disregard. There had been manifested throughout the South a disposition toward a thorough, and sincere, and permanent reconciliation of feeling through the success of this movement. The hand of friendship and cordiality was outstretched by the men who had been fighting against us during the war. They were prompted to this by the feeling that the Liberal Republican movement was for the enfranchisement of their people and their relief from an oppression no longer endurable. Any movement looking directly or indirectly to the election of Grant, to a continuance of that oppression, would be to strike back and repel with insult those outstretched hands. He, for one, under no circumstances, and for no consideration, could take any step looking directly or indirectly to a continuance of this Administration and a repelling of this tendency toward reconciliation between the North and South. He spoke next of the intensity of party despotism, which those only could understand who had been compelled to confront it in the Senate and House. Appealing in vain to men who were known to report on certain reforms, but who did not dare to act upon their convictions because of that party despotism; a despotism which controlled committees, and which suppressed minority actions; which whitewashed the most gross and offensive misdeeds. That he could not conceive that any reform could possibly be aided or harbored so long as that despotism remained unbroken; that the first necessity with the country was to break that at once, as the first steps toward the accomplishment of any reform whatever. That it would become unmeasurably stronger if sustained and indorsed by the people, as it would be on the re-election of President Grant and existing power. That this again seemed to him to impose upon every sincere Reformer a duty not to be avoided, and that, under any circumstances, he could not directly or indirectly contribute to the re-election of the present Administration, and to the continuance and strengthening of that party despotism which it was the first necessity to break up. Some had advocated the nomination of a more Conservative ticket. He had a strong leaning in the direction of such a movement, but felt that, at this time, with such public interests at stake, men must seek, not personal ideas, but practical good, and the nearest practical good they could accomplish. General Schurz then argued at considerable length the utter impossibility of presenting a new ticket with the least hopes of success; that even at this meeting it was plain it would, by a considerable majority, declare against putting up a new ticket; that there was no possibility that any such ticket, even if put up unanimously by the meeting, could be adopted at Baltimore. If some movement of this kind had been made immediately after the Cincinnati nominations, it might have had some weight; but it was of no use to try to stir molten iron after it got cold. He said that even two weeks ago he believed that he had deceived himself in supposing that any such movement was possible, but that it was very plain that it was not possible now. The Senator then proceeded to laud the gentleman on the National ticket, and expressed the opinion that if Mr. Greeley was elected, as he will be by an overwhelming vote, he would select from all parties such a Cabinet, and draw around him such men, as the nation would place entire and implicit confidence in. Horace Greeley will not be the President of a section of the country, the creature of a clique, the automaton of a cabal. He will be the President of the American people, one and indivisible. He concluded by saying that since there would be no united action at the meeting, and that a large majority of those present were not disposed to take any action looking toward a new ticket, he would suggest that the conference should adjourn *sine die*. No sooner was this adjournment carried than Judge Stallo called a meeting of supplementary bolters to-day at Room 52 of the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The meeting, such as it was, duly assembled, and again reporters were most zealously excluded. It mattered little, however, for less than twenty persons participated. Among these were Mr. Bryant, P. Godwin, Edward Atkinson, Judge Stallo, Emil Roth, Carl Daenzer, and half a dozen juvenile Free-Traders. Secretary Cox entered the conference this morning at an early hour. Governor Randolph followed his example, taking a survey of the paltry affair, and then bolting for New Jersey. Colonel Grosvenor's presence was protested against, and he also withdrew. There is a report that the dozen who remained constructed a platform and made nominations for President, but, if so, reporters are inclined to exclude such rubbish from public attention. Mr. Bryant, of the *Evening Post*, was present during both days. His paper says, this evening, that most of the speeches made were in favor of the acceptance of Mr. Greeley's nomination. It is not true, however, that the meeting was packed, or that there were any underhand proceedings, like those which disgraced the Cincinnati Convention. The conference has made several things a good deal clearer than they were before. In the first place, the speeches of Southern gentlemen who were present showed conclusively that the Southern white voters were going solidly for Greeley; that Southern Delegates are going to Baltimore, to vote for Greeley, and that the nomination of Mr. Greeley there is a foregone conclusion. There was among the Southerners an equal unanimity of feeling on another point, and that was the oppression of the South by Grant. We did not gather from their speeches any evidence that there was in the community for which they spoke any interest whatever in reform, as we at the North understand it: Free Trade, Revenue Reform, and Civil Service Reform. They did not even allude to these subjects. The tone of the speeches was this: "Gentlemen, we are Southerners. The South is a ruined country. Our States have been pillaged, our homes have been burnt, our friends have been killed. For five years we have been suffering from despotism. Who is the despot? General Grant. Give us anybody to beat him. You have given us very little for many years. Give us at least this one sweet morsel of revenge. The Conference also made it clear that the real Revenue Reformers and "Young Liberals" are just as unalterably opposed to Mr. Greeley's nomination as they have always been. But that his nomination at Baltimore will throw them into the Grant camp did not appear. Very little was said as to a Democratic bolt. The possibility of a split in the Democratic party after the Baltimore nomination was alluded to, but no one was present who could speak with authority on the subject. The argument most used by Northern Liberals who spoke in favor of Greeley, was that the campaign was one of principles, and that the only way to secure a triumph was to unite on some one candidate, and that the only candidate upon whom Reformers could now unite was Horace Greeley.

The announcement was made in some of the journals this morning that Horace Greeley and Carl Schurz would breakfast together, this morning, at Delmonico's. Horace Greeley was present with Horace White and Theodore Tilden, but Mr. Schurz did not attend. He, however, sent a communication expressing regret at his inability to be present.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, June 21.—The Convention called by Judge Stallo at the Fifth Avenue Hotel met at three o'clock this afternoon. No reporters admitted. It has been learned, however, that Ex-Governor Cox made a speech endeavoring to harmonize on Greeley.

Edward Atkinson urged in a speech the nomination of Charles Francis Adams as a means to unite the reformers against Grant.

Among those present are the following gentlemen: Col. Grosvenor, T. T. Gault, Carl Dantzer, Park Godwin, W. C. Bryant. One question was debated: "Shall we nominate a ticket?"

After a long discussion, it was decided in the affirmative, when Cox publicly withdrew from the deliberations.

The Platform denounces Greeley and the Cincinnati Convention, and pledges the Free Traders to support their own policy under all circumstances.

The Conference, after a session of three hours, nominated Wm. S. Groesbeck, of Ohio, for President, and Frederick Law Olmstead, of New York, for Vice President, and adopted the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, At a Conference of gentlemen from the several States of the Union, held at New York, June 20, 1872, it has been conclusively shown that the opposition to the re-election of Grant cannot be, and ought not to be, united on Horace Greeley; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the following declaration, in our opinion, contains the political principles essential to the welfare of the American people.

Resolved, That we, as independent citizens, disregarding former political affiliations, and laying aside all mere parties and prejudices, now demand equal suffrage for all and complete amnesty for all. We demand a hearty and unreserved acquiescence to the Constitution as it stands, accepting all amendments in true significance. We demand equal, civil and political rights for every citizen, and complete protection in enjoyment of those rights.

Resolved, That local self-government, with impartial suffrage, will guard the rights of all citizens more securely than any centralized authority, and we affirm our belief in the doctrine that people are best governed who are governed least. We therefore demand for individuals the largest liberty consistent with public order. We demand for the State self-government, and for the nation, a return to the methods of peace and to the constitutional limitations of power.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the employment of Governmental patronage for party purposes. We protest against the use of the public offices to reward political friends or to punish political enemies. We are in favor of the adoption of a thorough system of civil service reform, and we demand a return to the early practice under our Government of appointing men to office on the ground of their fitness only, and continuing them while they are honest and efficient.

Resolved, That National taxes, whether collected under an excise or tariff act, should be imposed for revenue only, and not for what is called Protection, and that all trade or exchange should be as free as the necessities of the Government will permit.

Resolved, That an act whereby the promise of a dollar is made a legal tender in place of a true dollar, can only be defended as a necessity of war, and that justice demands the redemption of the promise, and that the standard of value be true and just, and that the honor of the nation be maintained.

Resolved, That undue devotion to party has already greatly damaged the Republic, and we now engage ourselves to discountenance in every possible way the despotism of party organization, and the object submission of voters to the dictates of politicians.

Resolved, That Horace Greeley does not represent these principles, but has been a life-long opponent of the most essential of them.

Resolved, That we therefore reject his nomination as we reject that of General Grant.

Resolved, That we recognize in Wm. S. Groesbeck, of Ohio, and Frederick Law Olmstead, of New York, now fully in accord with our principles, and of such character and ability as to be worthy of the confidence of the American people, and that we recommend them to all patriotic, independent and liberal voters for their support at the coming Presidential election.

(Signed) THOMAS T. GAULT, of Missouri, Chairman.
JULIUS DEXTER, of Ohio,
SIMON STERNE, of New York,
Secretaries.

On motion, an Executive Committee of three persons, residents of Cincinnati, was named, with power to add to their number George Hoadly, Charles Strombel, and Julius Dexter, were appointed such Committee.

SENATOR SPENCER'S (OF ALABAMA) CHANCES OF RE-ELECTION.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Among the other Administration Senators, including Morton, Conkling, and Howe, who stands an admirable chance of retiring to private life after the 4th of March next, is Senator Spencer, of Alabama. From a careful estimate, it is probable that the Legislature of that State will stand a third Radical Republican, a third Liberal Republican, and a third Democratic, or, at the farthest, that the Liberals will hold the balance of power. The return of Spencer in any event is regarded, even by his friends, as simply impossible, as he is extremely unpopular with all classes. It is reported that ex-Senator Warner will again be a candidate, and the fact that he has refused repeated tenders of office from the President, and is violently opposed to his re-election, gives color to the report that his chances are the brightest.

BLOOMINGTON DELEGATES TO THE LIBERAL REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., June 21.—At a meeting held in this city on Wednesday evening, the following delegates were appointed to attend the Liberal Republican Convention, at Springfield, on the 26th inst.:

Delegates—W. L. Sears, G. W. Stipp, Gus. Lange, K. H. Full, Hon. A. G. Gridley, Jas. Hovey, G. B. Larison, W. S. Coy, John Nicolls, Maj. Sterling, Capt. Kuhlman, I. S. Mahan, Judge J. Lynch.

Alternates—A. B. Holmes, R. W. Dibble, J. D. Fowler, Jas. Clark, L. Weldon, Daniel Holder, Jas. Wells, L. M. Temple, V. E. Howell, Harrison Houser, G. S. Sibley, J. Hines, I. B. McClure.

The indications are that the Liberals will receive about 600 Republican votes in this city.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN INDIANA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 21.—The Republican State Central Committee were in session most of the afternoon and evening, over the nomination of Congressman-at-Large and an additional elector. After the usual ballots, it was decided to call a Convention of one delegate from each county, to meet in Indianapolis on the 10th of July, to make said nominations. Each delegate shall cast a vote equal to the representation at the last Republican State Convention.

A public meeting will be held here to-morrow evening, to organize a Grant Club. Senator Morton, General Coburn, and A. G. Porter will speak.

Senator Hendricks will open the Democratic State campaign at Fort Wayne on the 29th inst.

IOWA POLITICS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Iowa, June 21.—The Iowa Republican State Convention will be held in this city on the 21st day of August, 1872, for the purpose of placing in nomination two Electors for the State at large, and one Elector for each of the nine Congressional Districts, for President and Vice President; also one candidate for each of the following State offices, to be elected at the next general election, to wit: Secretary of State, Auditor of State, Treasurer of State, Register of the State Land office, Attorney General. The ratio of representation will be one delegate for each organized county in the State, and, in addition thereto, one delegate for every two hundred votes, and a fraction over one hundred votes cast for C. C. Carpenter for Governor at the general election of 1871. All persons who are in full accord with the National Republican party, who indorse its principles, and will support its nominees, are cordially invited to participate in the nomination of delegates to the Convention. The Fifth Iowa Congressional Convention meets at Marengo, July 10; the Sixth at Oskaloosa, July 9; the Eighth at Council Bluffs, August 1; and the Ninth at Storm Lake, August 15.

DELEGATES FROM JOLIET TO THE SPRINGFIELD CONVENTION.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JOLIET, Ill., June 21.—At a Liberal Republican Convention held in this city to-day, Hon. G. D. A. Parks was appointed Chairman, and Captain Egbert Phelps, Secretary. The following were chosen delegates to the Springfield Convention: Hon. G. D. A. Parks, Major J. M. Thompson, Captain Egbert Phelps, M. O. Cagwin, Caspar Butz, George House, Major S. W. Munn, Dr. C. W. Cook. Alternates—Henderson Hawk, C. B. Garnsey, Alex. McFarlin, Geo. P. James, James Shaw, Frank Collins, Daniel Crapsey, H. D. Sterns.

The following were appointed County Central Committee: Geo. P. Jones, Major J. M. Thompson, D. W. Crapsey, A. Schiffer, J. Reichert, M. O. Cagwin, Geo. T. Stewart.

ARKANSAS DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION—RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE LIBERAL REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

LITTLE ROCK, June 21.—The Democratic State Convention adjourned at 10 o'clock this morning.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the best policy to be pursued by the people to make certain of success in the coming election is to have unanimity of action, as well as feeling on the part of all good citizens of all parties, who favor reform in the administration of the affairs of the State and County Governments.

2. That the Chairman of each Democratic Conservative County Executive Committee be requested to put into operation the amendment to the Enforcement act of Congress in regard to the appointment of the Supervisors of Registration in each voting precinct of their respective counties.

3. That the delegates appointed to the Baltimore Convention, to meet on the 9th of July next, be instructed to vote for the ratification of the nomination of Greeley and Brown as candidates for President and Vice President of the United States in the ensuing election.

4. That we indorse the Cincinnati Platform of political principles and the platform of principles adopted by the Reform Republican party in their Convention of May 22, 1872, at Little Rock.

5. That it would be unwise and inexpedient for the Democratic party to nominate a State ticket for the ensuing election, and we declare against it.

6. That the State Democratic Central Executive Committee be, and is hereby authorized to act with like committees of all Reform Republican organizations in this State opposed to the present Administration in the conduct of the ensuing canvass.

7. That we earnestly urge the organization of the Conservative and Democratic party in all election districts and in all counties, and the using of any honorable means to secure the election of county officers and members of the General Assembly, and that a cordial invitation be extended to all persons opposed to the present State Administration to unite with us in said organization, and we pledge ourselves to oppose the election of all independent candidates for any of said offices running against regular nominees.

The Liberal Republican State Convention adjourned last night, after adopting the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the question of nominations for State and electoral ticket be referred to the State Central Executive Committee, with full power to nominate, to receive negotiations, and to fill vacancies, and that they be authorized and instructed, on or before the 1st day of October next, to assist and concur in the arrangements of the Presidential electoral ticket, so as to unite the votes of all the supporters in the State of the nominations of Greeley and Brown. Seven members present in person or by proxy shall constitute a quorum of the Committee.

Resolved, further, That the Central Committee be instructed, in presenting any nominations, to consider, first of all, the success of the cause, but in all cases absolutely to require of the nominees, without reference to questions of a previous political affiliation, of race, color, or antecedents, the Jeffersonian qualifications of honesty and capacity.

ALABAMA DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 21.—The Alabama State Democratic Convention adjourned to-day. It declined to appoint electors, leaving it to the Congressional Districts after the Baltimore Convention.

The following resolution was adopted by a large majority:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention, under the existing circumstances the National Democratic Convention ought not to make nominations in opposition to the nominations recently made at Cincinnati. This resolution is not intended to instruct delegates to be sent to Baltimore.

The delegates to the Baltimore Convention were elected, and Stephen Baker and J. J. Jolly were nominated for Congressmen at Large.

WHAT A WORLD CORRESPONDENT SAYS MR. ADAMS SAYS.

NEW YORK, June 21.—The *World* correspondent at Geneva telegraphs: "In an interview to-day with the *World* correspondent, Hon. Charles Francis Adams said: 'I adhere to the principles laid before the Cincinnati Convention, and would accept the Baltimore nomination if the platform is good and the offer spontaneous, but I will never be wire-pulled into the place. I am deeply concerned for State rights in the future.'"

NEBRASKA DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

LINCOLN, Neb., June 21.—The Democratic State Convention met here to-day. Resolutions were unanimously adopted indorsing the Cincinnati Platform, and the delegates to the Baltimore Convention were instructed to vote as a unit for Greeley and Brown. The greatest harmony prevailed, and the Convention adjourned amid great enthusiasm.

THE POLITICAL MUDDLE IN LOUISIANA.

BATON ROUGE, June 21.—Both Conventions appointed a Committee of Conference. The Packardites exact of the Pinchbackers that they shall endorse Grant and Wilson, and repudiate Greeley and Brown. They will probably nominate to-morrow.

MISCELLANEOUS.

QUINCY, Ill., June 21.—The Adams County Democratic Convention met yesterday, and, after a squabble, instructed for Greeley and Koerner. D. A. Brown was indorsed for Clerk of the Supreme Court.

ST. PAUL, June 21.—At a fair for the benefit of the Cathedral schools, votes are taken for a gold-headed cane for the most popular candidate for President. Chappaqua is ahead.

MEMPHIS, June 21.—The Shelby County Democratic Convention, which has been in session since yesterday, nominated Sam P. Walker for Chancellor; W. J. P. Doyle for Sheriff, and O. C. Hilles Woodward for County Trustee.

CINCINNATI, O., June 21.—The Democratic Convention, in the Fourteenth District, at Mansfield, to-day, nominated Jno. Berry, of Wyandotte county, for Congress, after 60 ballots and two days' session.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., June 21.—Jones Hall was packed with people to-night, and hundreds were unable to get in. Hon. Lyman Trumbull, on his way West, addressed the large gathering. He spoke with great ability on the issues of the campaign.

Class Day at Harvard.

BOSTON, June 21.—Class-day at Harvard, to-day, attracted the usual attendance. The literary exercises took place in the church, and were followed by dancing on the green and the usual hospitalities.

FOREIGN.

Courtesies Extended to General Sherman in St. Petersburg.

A Serious Political Crisis Threatened in France.

RUSSIA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, June 21.—A letter from St. Petersburg, May 29, gives the particulars of General Sherman's visit there. The day after his arrival in St. Petersburg, General Sherman's party were received by Prince Gortschakoff, who is in a very feeble condition and scarcely able to raise from his bed. He has had a sudden and severe attack of gout, and feels that his forces are failing. The Prince was very cordial. He spoke of the Catacazy affair, and said that if Mr. Curtin had been able to come to Germany and lay the matter before him personally, it would have been settled in half an hour, as the Russian Government never wished to impose a disagreeable representative on another power. After some further conversation, the Prince was helped out of his chair, and bade them good bye. He gave Grant a hearty shake of the hand, and said, "That is intended for your father." The Prince regretted that the state of his health would not allow him to give a large dinner party, with which he had intended to honor General Sherman during his stay in St. Petersburg. General Sherman received visits from various personages, including the Minister of War and the Acting Minister of the Navy, Admiral Lessofsky, well known as commander of the Russian fleet which visited New York in 1863. The Admiral clasped Sherman in his arms and kissed him on each cheek, and, with tears in his eyes, recalled his visit to the General in his camp before Vicksburg, and the hospitality of his tent received there. General Sherman was received by the Grand Duke Nicholas, the Emperor's brother, and was invited to meet the Grand Duke Czarowitz and his wife Dagmar. Both were as pleasant and polite as possible, and when the General turned to go, he found that breakfast was prepared for him at the palace. The Grand Duke Constantine sent word that he regretted he could not meet the General, as he was obliged to hurry off to inspect the Black Sea fleet. Constantine, however, sent an Aide-de-Camp to conduct General Sherman to Cronstadt, and show him all the guns, fortifications, and objects of interest. On May 30, the General and his party left St. Petersburg for Warsaw and Berlin.

FRANCE.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, June 21.—General Trochu has published a fresh defence of himself in Paris, in which he descants upon the Empress Eugenie as his bitterest enemy, and gives an inside view of the Emperor's method of being generous to those whom he desired to conciliate. Gen. Trochu writes: "The Empress Eugenie has been my personal enemy for fifteen years. She has always considered and pointed me out as a representative of the Orleans princes, whose political interests are in no way represented by me. The Empress showed unreasonable irritation in her letters. This irritation has led her to outrage my character. In speaking of her, I will do so with all frankness. I have always had for the Empress, as a woman and mother, well aware of her sentiments for me, a feeling of true respect, although with her vain idea of restoring the Latin races, she brought about the Franco-Spanish invasion of Mexico, which discredited the Empire and prepared its ruin. Although she desired the war of 1870, from which the Empire instinctively drew back; although she has contributed to establish and generalize in our country habits of luxury and the rage for appearances which have so deeply tainted public morals; although for these reasons I have doubts as to her soundness of mind; I have looked upon the Empress as a resolute character, capable of sacrifices, and I retain this opinion in spite the unheard of violence of her proceeding and letters." Trochu proceeds to say that the Emperor Napoleon is kindly disposed toward him. When Trochu undertook to support his brother's widow and eleven children, the Emperor sent a messenger to Madame Trochu with a present of 20,000 francs, which she hesitatingly accepted. When Trochu heard of the gift, he hurried to the Emperor. What followed Trochu thus relates: "Sire, I said to him. I have already obtained from the Emperor and his Government the grants of assistance to which the widow and her children were entitled by law. It is upon me that falls the duty of doing the rest, and I am come to entreat His Majesty to take back the important present which he has offered to them. I have concerning it the most insurmountable scruples, and if, which God forbid, the Emperor, like his predecessors on the throne of France, should meet with great perils, the devotion which I have to show would no longer possess any value in his eyes, or in mine, for it would not be gratuitous. The Emperor, with great kindness and insistence, but with marked astonishment, and, perhaps, a shade of discontent, endeavored to overcome my scruples, but did not succeed. I withdrew, leaving under his eyes on the table over which he was leaning, the bank notes sent the evening before to my wife. I have never received back the receipt which prosperity and respect forbade me to claim from the Emperor in exchange for the sum of money which I returned."

PARIS, June 21.—Elie Frederic Fory, Marshal of France, died yesterday, aged 68 years.

Political affairs are apparently approaching a crisis. The interview yesterday between the delegates of the "Right" and Thiers leads to a complete rupture between that portion of the Assembly and the President. The members of the "Right," to the number of 350, have since held a meeting, at which speeches were made expressive of great irritation at the attitude of the Chief Executive, and it was resolved to leave Thiers to rely entirely for support to his Administration on the party of the Left.

During the session of the Assembly to-day Delegates of the Right summoned the Duke D'Aumale to a conference in the Committee room. The members of the minority all tendered their resignations to Thiers before his interview with the Delegates of the Right; but they were all persuaded by the President to withdraw their resignations to-day, with the single exception of M. Larcy, Head of the Department of Public Works, to whom it appears the Right have offered inducements to persist in his determination. The Delegates of the Left are meantime quiet spectators of the expected crisis in public affairs, but maintain an observant attitude.

It appears that the counter proposals of France to Germany in the matter of the early payment of indemnity to the latter were not, as has been reported, despatched to Berlin, yesterday morning, but nevertheless a favorable solution of the negotiations between the two powers for the anticipation of payment, and gradual relief of French soil from armed occupation, is expected on terms much the same as already stated.

Marguerite Dixbiane, who was sentenced to death for the murder of her mistress, has been reprieved.

CANADA.

LONDON, Ont., June 21.—A collision occurred last night on the Great Western Railroad between a freight train and a gravel train, with laborers. One of the men was killed, and several others were seriously injured.

MONTREAL, June 21.—The banquet given to Lord Lisgar last night was a splendid affair, and was attended by persons of distinction from all parts of the Dominion. The chair was taken by Sir Hugh Allan. American Consul, General Dart, and Mr. Lawrence, of Rhode Island, ex-Minister of the United States, were among the guests.

WEST INDIES.

HAVANA, June 17.—General Yuclan and Captain Varona were executed on the 15th, at Puerto Principe.

An insurgent letter-carrier, while conveying despatches from President Cespedes, was captured by Spanish troops. On his person was a letter from Cespedes to General Modesto Diaz, ordering the General to concentrate his forces for the purpose of aiding in a grand movement in the direction of Holguin.

The insurgent chief Pepillo Gonzales and fifty men, armed with Remington rifles, surrendered to the Spanish forces at Los Tanas.

It is reported that the steamer Fannie landed a cargo of men in safety at Cayo Romano, and then steamed towards Nassau, and that the insurgents carried her cargo to the main land. The report requires confirmation.

SPAIN.

MADRID, June 21.—It is reported that the Spanish Ministry have declared in favor of the separation of Church and State in Spain.

War Department Weather Prognostics.

WASHINGTON, June 21—Light to fresh winds, and clear and partially cloudy weather for Saturday from Tennessee to Lake Erie and the Upper Lakes. Cloudy weather and areas of rain for the South Atlantic and Gulf States east of the Mississippi. Clear and partially cloudy weather and northerly to westerly winds for New England and the Middle States.

THE CONFERENCE.

New Supplementary Articles to the Washington Treaty Believed to be Under Consideration—The Indirect Claims Abandoned.

GENEVA, June 21.—The representatives of Great Britain before the Tribunal have gone to Chamonix, where they will stay until to-morrow. The Americans have not left for Paris as they intended doing, but remain in this city. It is believed that the reason for this change in the programme is that supplementary articles to the treaty, upon a totally new basis from the one submitted by Earl Granville, are now the subject of negotiations. Chances for a satisfactory issue are believed to be increasing.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—It is reported and believed here that the Arbitrators have avowed an opinion that the indirect claims are not subjects for the award of money damages, and it is understood, in view of this declaration, that the American agent and counsel will not press further our claims of that character.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—From the latest reliable information received here there is no reason to believe, as stated in a recent Geneva telegram, that the supplementary articles to the Treaty of Washington on a totally new basis from the ones submitted by Earl Granville, are now the subject of negotiation between the British and American Governments. On the contrary, there is truth in the allegation in some quarters in Geneva that, at the next meeting of the Arbitrators, the announcement will be made that the question of indirect damages is settled. There is the best reason for believing that, at their brief session on the 19th inst., the Arbitrators decided that such claims cannot properly come before them, and they must, therefore, be excluded. On this announcement being formally made, on the 26th inst., it is not apprehended that there will be any further difficulty in proceeding with the business under the treaty. From the commencement of the controversy, ever since the American statement of the case was submitted to the Tribunal, the British have contended that none but direct claims were known as Alabama Claims, and that indirect losses were mentioned by the American High Commissioners, not as claims, but as grievances, and were mentioned only to be withdrawn from discussion. Our Government, on the other hand, has always contended that these claims were within the province of the Tribunal, and it therefore adhered to, and never contemplated their withdrawal, it being considered necessary to present them in order to have a decision, and prevent them from being brought up hereafter to disturb the harmony of the two nations. It is known that the supplemental article to the Treaty of Washington was proposed in order to relieve the two nations from their antagonistic positions. But while the parties have been in correspondence regarding the amended phraseology of the article, and discussing the subject of the postponement of proceedings until the next session of Congress, the Tribunal itself has come to a decision which renders further controversy on these points unnecessary, and, in fact, has settled the questions in a manner satisfactory to our Government.

Judging from the despatch of Secretary Fish to Schenck, of the 16th of April, in which he reiterates the views previously expressed, saying: Should that august Tribunal decide that a State is not liable for indirect or consequential results of an accidental or unintentional violation of its neutral obligations, the United States will unhesitatingly accept the decision. Should it, on the other hand, decide that Great Britain is liable to this Government for such consequential results, they have that full faith in the British Government's observance of its engagements to expect compliance with the judgment of the Tribunal which a solemn treaty between the two powers has created in order to remove and adjust all complaints and claims on the part of the United States. To the judgment of the Tribunal, when pronounced, the United States will implicitly bow. They confidently expect the same submission on the part of the great nation with which they entered into such solemn obligations.

Of course, Her Majesty's Government must be satisfied with the decision of the Arbitrators, excluding the consideration of indirect claims, and it is thought here that in consequence of this action of the Tribunal, the additional article to the treaty is rendered unnecessary, and will accordingly be altogether withdrawn from the controversy.

THE JUBILEE.

Austria Runs the Coliseum—Good Attendance—Reappearance of the Grenadier Guards' Band—Next Week's Programme.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COLISEUM, BOSTON, June 21.—This has been an Austrian day, both in heat and in music. The weather has been well nigh suffocating, the dust blowing in clouds, but the discomforts of the day have not prevented an immense crowd from attending the Coliseum or diminishing prospectively the chorus, who bravely venture everything to hold their places. Many had predicted that after the first three or four days the interest would abate, but if there was any tendency that way it has been counteracted in a reduction of the prices of general admission so that the attendance is well kept up. There were no new features to-day except in the programme. Number the first was a national hymn, "Angel of Peace," the words written by Dr. O. W. Holmes, and the music by Keller, full of broad, flowing harmony, which was admirably given. The chorus also sung, "See the Conquering Hero Come," from "Judas Maccabaeus;" "Sleepers, Awake," from Mendelssohn's "St. Paul;" the sextette from "Lucia," Mendelssohn's "Farewell to the Forest," which has become a prime favorite with the audience, and the familiar old hymn, "Coronation." The audience joined in singing the last, and the artillery marked time, which gave a ludicrous effect to the good old penny-royal. The instrumental numbers for orchestra was the "Kaiser Overture" by Westmayer, dedicated to the Emperor of Austria, and made up mainly of Austrian airs. Strauss, in honor of the day, changed the waltz set down on the programme the "Kunstler Liben," for the "Beautiful Blue Danube," which was heartily *encored*. In reply the "Pizzicato Polka" was given. Mad. Leutner, sang the "Ernani" "Involami" in magnificent style, and with a real Italian method, showing great versatility. For her *encore* she gave one of Abt's songs, with Abt leading in beautiful ballad style, making a marked contrast with her first number. She has thus far sung in ballad, *bravura*, the Italian and German schools, and has proved herself a consummate artist in all. She wears magnificently, and has already made for herself a reputation among artists and musicians superior to that of any other singer who has been here.

Arabella Goddard repeated her piano performance of Thalberg's "Last Rose of Summer," but did not meet with any better fortune than that which greeted her at her first appearance. She is evidently unable to cope with the difficulties of such a monstrous building, although she is an excellent artist, and in her playing in private has given great satisfaction.

Mr. Arbuckle, the favorite Boston cornet-player, and Gilmore's band, played Deberiot's Seventh Air in masterly style, and received a double *encore*, which he finished with "The Last Rose of Summer," both with and without the mute.

The main feature of interest was the second appearance of the English Grenadiers' Band, who met with another ovation. Their first number was the overture of "Semiramide," and the second a selection of airs from Meyerbeer's operas. At the close of these the chorus and orchestra complimented the band by performing "God Save the Queen," amid great applause. The band then played an American national air, following it up with "St. Patrick's Day in the Morning." After they had closed, and, as they were marching away, the whole orchestra and chorus rose and struck up "Auld Lang Syne." The audience joined in, and the effect was fairly electrical. It was a very happy, as well as exciting, close to the performance, and was given with a feeling and spirit which showed that it was in earnest, and had a mutual as well as musical meaning. If the two Governments would leave the Alabama claims question to Gilmore, it would be speedily and happily settled.

To-morrow is a miscellaneous day, and, for some mysterious reason, called the "Russian day," probably because there is not a Russian piece on the programme. It might with more propriety be styled the African day, as the chorus of 150 colored singers, including the Nashville Jubilee Singers, will sing "Mine eyes have seen the glory of the coming Lord." Nearly all the other pieces are repetitions.

Next Monday the oratorio of "Israel in Egypt" will be given. On Sunday evening a grand sacred concert.

This evening, five of the German singing societies serenaded their countryman, Franz Abt, at the St. James Hotel. The Associations were the Turnverein, of Boston, the Concordia, of Boston, the Concordia, of East Cambridge, the Helvetia Maennerchor, of Boston, and the Roxbury Maennerchor. An address of welcome was also made to Abt.

The Kaiser Franz Grenadier Band are at Nahant to-day, the guests of Mr. Schlesinger, who also entertains the Prussian Consul General and a large number of invited guests.

The visiting band furnish the music next week. Four American bands will appear, including Gilmore's, and each of the foreign bands will select a day's programme, when fine opportunities will be given for comparison. The receipts of the third concert amounted to about $60,000.

A reception was given this evening at the pianoforte rooms of Hallett, Davis & Co. to Madame Leutner, Johann Strauss, Franz Bendel and other eminent artists. It is now officially announced that no Irish band is coming to Boston to attend the Peace Jubilee, this being on the authority of Mr. Daniel J. Sweeney, Chairman of the Committee of Irish Societies.

[To the Associated Press.]

BOSTON, June 21.—At the Coliseum, this afternoon, the audience was fully equal in numbers and enthusiasm to that of yesterday. As the day was dedicated to Austria, the "Kaiser Overture," dedicated to the Emperor Francis Joseph, was performed by the orchestra, and created great enthusiasm. Madame Peschka Leutner exceeded all her previous efforts. She first sang the cavatina from the first act of "Ernani," which was *encored*, when she gave Abt's beautiful "Good night, my dearest child," under Abt's direction. It was not without many acknowledgements that the lady was allowed to leave the platform. Strauss repeated his "Beautiful Blue Danube," and on *encore* again gave his "Pizzicato Polka," which set the entire audience dancing in their seats as the great leader danced his time on the platform.

The popular feature of the day was the performance of the English Grenadier Guards Band, who gave the overture to "Semiramide" and several other selections, the effect upon the vast chorus and audience being electrical.

Madame Rudersdorff was led to the platform, when the applause subsided, and awaited the solo opportunity in "God Save the Queen." The refrain was led by the gifted lady, accompanied by the Grenadier Band, chorus, orchestra, and cannon, and solo sung through with great effect. The applause was unbounded, and, when the band added their allegro in repetition, the chorus and audience insisted on joining. The grand organ followed, and for a few minutes the scene was beyond description. As the band marched up the long aisle through the chorus seats, amid cheers and the waving of handkerchiefs, Gilmore, on the spur of the moment, started "Auld Lang Syne," which was sung with an expression of warmth not witnessed since the festival began.

The concert closed with the grand old Coronation hymn, in which the audience joined.

The Executive Committee have decided on another choral week. The programme will consist of all the most brilliant features of the present week. The prices are to be reduced to $2 and $3, according to location.

MINNESOTA.

Verdict in an Important Suit.

ST. PAUL, June 21.—The suit of Platthorn & Maynard, of Chicago, vs. H. Eames & Co., but which in fact is a suit against William F. Davidson, designed to prove that he was a secret partner of Eames, and liable to the debts of the firm, amounting to nearly $100,000, terminated yesterday in a verdict for the defendant, the jury only being out 15 minutes.

DIED.

FITCH—June 20, 1872, Frank Westfall Fitch, aged 20 months, only child of Timothy S. and Elizabeth W. Fitch.

Funeral from family residence, South Shore, Hyde Park, Saturday, June 22, at 10 a. m. Friends are invited.

SUMMERS—June 21, Margaret Summers, aged 29 years.

Funeral Sunday, June 23.

GILMAN—At Geneva, Illinois, on the morning of June 20, Nancy T., wife of John Gilman, in the 68th year of her age.

COLLINS—On the 19th instant, at Frankfort, Ky., Mrs. O. S. Collins, of Chicago.

Further notice of funeral services.

HEWITT—The funeral of Mrs. William Hewitt will take place to-day, June 22, at 1 o'clock p. m. from her late residence, No. 30 Plum street, one block south of Harrison, between Loomis and Laflin streets. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

MEETINGS.

Attention, Sir Knights!

Members of Chicago Commandery, No. 19, K. T., and their visitors, desiring to participate in the excursion on St. John's Day (24th inst.), will please meet at the Asylum Saturday evening for drill. Members of Sister Commanderies cordially invited. By order of the E. C. JOHN WHITLEY, Recorder.

Masonic.

Wm. B. Warren Lodge, No. 209, A. F. and A. M. Regular Communication this (Saturday) evening at 8 o'clock, for business, in Lessing Hall, No. 12 North Clinton-st. By order of the W. M. SAM'L C. SMITH, Sec.

I. O. O. F.

To the Brotherhood of Chicago:

Brother Edward A. Rucker, Past Grand Representative, after years of suffering, has passed away. His funeral services will take place at 72 Ellis-av., on Sunday morning, 23d inst., at 10 o'clock. Now, therefore, by the authority in me vested, I, J. C. Smith, M. W. Grand Master of Illinois, do order all members of the said Grand Lodge residing in Chicago, and all subordinate Lodges of Chicago, to join in paying respect to the memory of our departed brother.

Lodges will assemble at their respective lodge rooms at 8 o'clock, and report in full regalia, at Illinois Central Depot, foot of Lake-st., at 9.15, or at Twenty-seventh Street Station at 9.30. Noble Grands are charged with the proper execution of this order.

J. C. SMITH, G. M.

I. O. O. F.

The members of First Swedish Lodge, No. 479, are hereby ordered to meet at the Lodge and Room, No. 14 South Clark-st. at [illegible] o'clock, sharp, to attend the funeral of Brother E. A. Rucker, P. G. Rep. P. A. FELT, N. G.

I. O. O. F.

Members of Duane Lodge, No. 11, I. O. O. F., and the fraternity at large, are requested to meet at No. 14 South Clark-st. on Sunday, June 23, at 8½ a. m., to attend the funeral of our late brother, P. G. E. A. Rucker. Carriages to convey all who attend. By order of MICHAEL COHEN, N. G.

FINANCIAL.

THE CITY SAVINGS BANK
CORNER OF Canal and Washington-sts., Chicago.

DIRECTORS:
Hon. W. W. FARWELL, W. H. RAND, T. S. DOBBINS, Hon. J. M. WILSON, O. JACKSON, E. G. EASTMAN, A. E. BISHOP, ERNST UHLICH, E. F. RUNYAN, H. WITBECK, A. D. EDDY, D. D., N. MASON, H. A. WARE.

OFFICERS:
Hon. W. W. FARWELL, Prest. E. G. EASTMAN, V. Prest. H. A. WARE, Cashier.

WANTED,
Adjusted claims against the LORILLARD AND ASTOR INSURANCE CO.'S of New York.
Apply to W. E. S. TROWBRIDGE, Room 17 Exchange Building, southwest corner Clark and Washington sts.

To Loan, $5,000 at 9 per cent,
And larger sums when required. MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

Loans Negotiated
On real estate, in the city or suburbs, at current rates. G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., 79 South Canal-st.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.
TILLINGHAST, ALLEN & CO.,
WOOL,
TO THEIR NEW BRICK WAREHOUSE,
141 & 143 Kinzie-st.,
At North End of LaSalle-st. Tunnel, Chicago.

INSURANCE.

NOTICE.
CLEVELAND INSURANCE CO., ASSIGNEE'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, May 24, 1872.
Notice is hereby given that I have declared a dividend of twenty-five per cent on the liabilities of this Company, which have been proved in due form, payable out of the assets of the Company, at this office, on and after the 24th day of June next.
In order to facilitate the collection of claims, blank forms of orders on the assignee have been prepared, and may be had on application at this office, or at the office of L. J. LEWIS, No. 74 Market-st., Room 3, Central Union Block, Chicago.
M. C. YOUNGLOVE, Assignee.

MILLINERY.

MILLINERY.
Mrs. E. J. HOPSON has removed to 427 Wabash-av.

HATS.

Summer Hats.
PEARL CASSIMERE, ENGLISH DUCK, AND FANCY STRAW BRAIDS
In all their varieties.
J. A. SMITH & CO., 513 Wabash-av.

SUMMER HATS. LARGE STOCK. REASONABLE PRICES.
BARNES & CO., 232 Wabash-av.

J. S. BARNES & CO., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, 460 WABASH AV.,
Have every thing new in Summer Hats at lowest prices.

MUSICAL.

GEO. A. PRINCE & CO.'S ORGANS AND MELODEONS.
The oldest, largest, and most perfect manufactory in the United States.
50,000 NOW IN USE.
No other Musical Instrument ever obtained the same popularity.
Send for Price List and Illustrated Catalogue. Address BUFFALO, N. Y.

DURING THE WORLD'S PEACE JUBILEE,
THE GREAT ORGAN
In the BOSTON MUSIC HALL, entrance from Winter-st., will be played daily at 10 a. m., 12 noon, and 5 p. m., for one hour.
MR. DUDLEY BUCK, the recently appointed Organist of the Music Hall Association, will perform. Single admission, 50 cents. Package of five tickets, Two Dollars.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

GOODRICH'S PASSENGER STEAMERS.
FARE, ONLY HALF R. R. RATE.
DAILY—For Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, etc., Saturday and Sunday excepted, at ... 9 a. m.
Saturday Excursion Boat leaves for Milwaukee, etc., at ... 8 p. m.
DAILY—For Grand Haven and Muskegon, Sunday excepted, at ... 7 p. m.
DAILY—For St. Joseph, Saturdays and Sundays excepted, at ... 10 a. m.
Saturdays' Excursion Boat leaves at ... 11 p. m.
For Green Bay, etc., Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at ... 7 p. m.

MISCELLANEOUS.

(Incorporated November, 1859.)
THE National Bank Note Company,
OFFICE: NO. 1 WALL-ST., NEW YORK.
Engraves and Prints Bank Notes, Drafts, Certificates, Checks, Town, County, State, and Railroad Bonds, Stock Certificates, Bills of Exchange, Postage Stamps, Insurance Policies, &c.,
In the highest style of the art, with SPECIAL SAFEGUARDS, devised by the Company and PATENTED TO PREVENT COUNTERFEITING and ALTERATIONS.
Plates Warranted for 30,000 Perfect Impressions.
NO AGENCY IN CHICAGO.

WILLIAMS COLLEGE.
There will be an examination of applicants for admission to Williams College, on Tuesday morning, June 25, in Alumni Hall commencing at 9 o'clock a. m. There will be another examination on August 28, and private examination will be given at other times when necessary, on application to the President. The fee for tuition is $75 per year. The annual room rent is $8. The income of about $70,000 is distributed among those students who are known to need pecuniary aid. There are besides, six scholarships of the value of $2,500 each, the income from which is devoted to the same purpose, while rewarding proficiency in the studies of the course. For further particulars or for catalogue the President may be addressed.
Williamstown, Mass., May 15 1872.

PREPARED HUSKS
For Beds, our own manufacture, clean, sweet and dry, for sale by the pound, bale, or ton. Mattresses, all sizes on hand. Dealers, hotels vessels, and public institutions supplied on short notice and low rates. WILSON, APPLEYARD & CO., 29 West Randolph-st.

Wire Window Screens
Made to order by BOSLEY & CO., 117 West Washington-st.

WOOL TWINE
M'CANN, FITCH & CONVERSE, 12 & 14 LaSalle-st.

LIVERPOOL.
The first-class Steamer TRINACRIA is fitted up with swinging berths, ladies' boudoir, electric bells, hot and cold water. Sails July 3. Cabin, $80.00. Send for circular. HENDERSON BROTHERS, 324 Wabash-av., Chicago.

Semi-Annual Sale.
For the next TEN DAYS we shall offer our immense stock of all the latest styles of Neck Ties, Bows, Scarfs, &c., AT COST, preparatory to taking semi-annual inventory. BROWNSON BROS. & CO., 260 Wabash-av.

HEMP TWINE
McCANN, FITCH & CONVERSE, 12 and 14 LaSalle-st.

PARIS.
Tourists should examine the modern improvement in the Anchor Line Steamer "Trinacria" to sail July 3. Send for circular. HENDERSON BROS., 324 Wabash av., Chicago.

Home Literature.
"THE BURNING OF CHICAGO," by the author of "SIX COPY" and "THE TWO ANGELS," is the best poem on the fire. We are ready to back this assertion to the extent of $1,000. Price, $10 per 100 copies. Retails for 25 cents. Published by CLARKE & CO., Room 4, 243 West Madison-st., Chicago.

CARTRIDGES
Dealers will find a full stock at BIGGS, SPENCER & CO.'S, 235 Wabash-av.

INK STANDS & LETTER CLIPS
At Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co.'s, 11, 13 and 15 North Desplaines-st., Chicago.

COAL.
I will deliver coal to any part of the city, for the next six days, at the following prices: Hard Coal, $9; Erie Coal, $7; Wilmington, $4.50; Blake, $5.50 per cord. Address X 44, Tribune office.

PASSPORTS OBTAINED.
Citizens going abroad can, by calling on United States Commissioner SIMEON W. KING, obtain their passports. Commissioner King's office is at No. 167 East Madison-st., near LaSalle.

CONVICT LABOR TO LET.
ILLINOIS STATE PENITENTIARY, COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, JOLIET, May 24, 1872.
The undersigned, Commissioners of the Illinois State Penitentiary, offer the labor of 350 convicts to the highest bidder. They are at present employed as stone cutters, machinists and blacksmiths.
The shops in which they work are large, well ventilated and heated, and the men are in charge of competent prison officers.
The bids will be opened on July 10th, 1872, and the contracts, which are to run not exceeding 5 years, may commence on or about September 10th, or earlier if desirable. Each bid must be accompanied by a good and sufficient bond in the penal sum of $5,000, with approved sureties. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any bid which, in their judgment, is not to the interest of the State.
For more particular information inquire of either of the Commissioners, or the Warden, ELMER WASHBURN, Esq.
Bids to be addressed to the Secretary of the Board.
JOHN REID, CASPAR BUTZ, RICHARD BOWETT, Commissioners of Penitentiary.

THE POWELL EXPEDITION.

In the Canon of Kanab—A Rough Journey.

Aztec Picture-Writing—Mountain Scenery—Mining Excitement.

A Base-Line—Blessings of Baptism—Scarcity of Water.

From Our Own Correspondent.
PIPE SPRINGS, Kane Co., Utah Ter.

Since my last letter was written, two busy months have passed. We have been going up and down this "Land of Desolation," making maps and taking pictures. Our surveys will extend, when completed, from the Valley of the Virgin to the line of the Dirty Devil, a long strip of territory lying west of the Colorado, and about 150 miles in width. It is a region that no words can describe; a desert of rock and sand; a wide, wearisome waste. Wonders everywhere abound. There are groves of giant tree-trunks, turned to stone; forests of evergreens; extinct volcanoes; curious Indian remains. There are plateaux, cliffs, mountains, ravines, gorges, chasms. One of the most interesting trips taken by the writer was down a canon leading to the Colorado. I transcribe from my journal the account:

CANON OF KANAB.

Jan. 15.—Professor Thompson, with the main body of the expedition, started for a topographical tour to the Kaibab. I was directed to go down the creek, and Bonnamont was detailed as assistant. The horses being driven up, we selected a pair of blacks, for riding, and two veteran roadsters for pack animals. Camera and chemicals, provisions and other plunder, were soon tightly strapped and adjusted in approved fashion. "Bonny" took the van, pack-train following, while I brought up the rear; being Commander-in-Chief of the Expedition, it was necessary for me not be unduly exposed to the enemy. Our way led down a dry ravine, until we reached the entrance of the Canon. The Kanab Wash, as it is called by the settlers, heads at the foot of a line of vermillion cliffs, and flows, when not lost in quicksands, through a deep and winding gorge. The scenery is grand, and to photograph the finest views is the object of our journey. After entering the gateway of the gulch, we soon struck a trail made by Powell's party some time before. Pushing steadily ahead, we sought with increasing eagerness traces of water; the long day waned apace, and evening was at hand, before we found even a scant supply. Made a fire of sage-brush. After supper and a smoke rolled into our blankets. Observing that the horses showed a disposition to return, we hobbled them. Upon reconnoitering at sunrise, no horses to be seen. Retracing for some distance yesterday's journey, we found the homesick beasts heroically pursuing the back track, keeping up a three-legged accompaniment the while to that familiar hymn entitled

> We'll stand the storm; it won't be long;
> We'll anchor bye and bye.

Once again in the saddle, we proceed deeper and deeper into the enormous chasm. One thousand feet above, the irregular outline of the walls is sharply defined against a strip of bright sky; we seem to be again in the canons of the Colorado. The way grows more rough, toilsome and hazardous. Over boulders, down ditches, and up steep sides of rocks, we scramble, ever and anon forcing a passage through dense thickets of willow that cover the sandy bottoms. Kanab is an Indian word, meaning willow. Again our cavalcade winds about points and ledges, or along shelving paths worn in the sides of the cliffs, where one misstep would plunge horse and rider a hundred feet or more, among bare and jagged rocks. Late in the day we came to running water; the animals were speedily unpacked and a bright fire blazing. The nights are cold. Here we remained several days, picture-taking.

THE CANONS,

in general design, are similar, whether outlined by a rivulet, born of a shower, or cut by a great river, draining a vast area. They wind and twist; here sharply turning, there coursing in regular curving lines. At this point we have a phenomenon similar to Bowknot Bend, in Green River. When the waters sought an outlet to the larger river below, they were turned back abruptly by a hard stratum of limestone; after doubling upon itself for a time, the stream again turned to reach the Colorado, and was a second time thrown back, but succeeded at last in breaking through the indurated walls where they offered less resistance.

While I was engaged with camera, "Bonny" collected fossils, that are here found in great abundance, including rare and valuable specimens.

Jan. 20.—Again on the march. Bonnamont's horse sprained an ankle, compelling rider to walk; our progress is slow. The creek has lost itself once more in the quicksand. The views grow in wildness and grandeur. As the ancient channel deepens, it grows narrower. Looking upwards twenty-five hundred feet, we can see a narrow rift of sky, in which the stars are shining.

ROUGH ROADS.

The trail is difficult, being blocked with fallen masses of rock, detached, during the lapse of centuries, from the heights above. "Yanger," my saddle-horse, would cause a saint to risk realms of bliss. Language more forcible than polite *will* escape one as he is pitched and tossed about from sudden starts and tumbles. "Bonny's" face is clouded with anxiety about his horse, that now goes dead lame, and the artist is despondent over a batch of refractory chemicals. We notice hoof-marks of recent date, and surmise that a mining party has preceded us to the river. At a little pool of dirty water, we filled our canteens during the day, and, although we travelled until darkness overtook us, were compelled to make a "dry camp," at which the poor horses complained. About noon the day thereafter, a small supply of the much-needed liquid was found, and man and beast drank prodigiously. The stream now appears at the surface. As we proceed, the canon walls grow higher; we estimate their height at 3,000 feet. I have said that the canons that groove the great Colorado desert are made upon one general plan.

VIEW IN A CANON.

In the details of these antique roadways of the waters, there is an infinite and wonderful variety. Looking before us, the vista is broken by projections and bends, and an intricacy of angles and curves. Above our heads, huge buttresses support a floor from which a colonnade rises, surmounted by capitals of elaborate designs; beyond are undulating parallels of rock, variously colored; still higher, colossal figures, misshapen, grotesque, frown upon us; farther yet, are seams and fissures, pinnacles and crags, worn by the waters, shaped by the winds, and then a maze of arabesque work, dim in the distance; higher yet, the eye must follow these immense surfaces of exposed strata before it can catch sight of the glimmer that shows where the sunshine floods a world of light. Around us the twilight deepens, and

> Among the boulders, moss'd and brown,
> That time and storms have toppled down

silence and shadow linger eternally.

The springs that occasionally pour from the banks add to the variety of views in this great art-gallery. One in particular, which we have named the

SHOWER-BATH,

is worthy description. In a little nook, high up among the rocks, the spring gushes out over a broad, projecting shelf, that slopes, like an awning, over a niche below. Dust and sand have collected sufficient, with the moisture, to nourish a luxuriant growth of mosses, ferns, and vines. The water distributed over this greenery falls in myriads of drops, on which the lights and shadows play, as with musical murmurs they splash in the stream beneath. Art never placed in the gardens of the great a fountain so beautiful, surroundings so unique.

We are frequently compelled to cross the creek as it turns and twists, and lead the animals with care over the ugly places. At 5 o'clock, went into camp with all the requisites for comfort,—grass, wood, water.

Jan. 22.—As we near the Grand Canon, the views presented are magnificent; walls of marble stretching heavenward, curiously veined and tinted. The road is horrible; the horses bruised and lame; all afoot, we move in Indian file over rock-strewn paths. Found a fence from bank to bank, to prevent miners' stock from straying. Fine horses were feeding near; saw a saddle in a tree, and other traces of recent occupation. We pitched our tent, and "Bonny" went out to inform the lords of the manor that

GOLD

visitors had arrived. He discovered Riley with two companions, half a mile below, diligently washing for gold. Riley was with our pack-train during the summer past. While awaiting our arrival at an appointed rendezvous, he and Bonnamont, old chums and miners, spent the time in prospecting. They found that from $4 to $5 per day could be made. Visions of golden heaps, nuggets, and rich leads, at once brought on an aggravated case of Gold Fever. When the fleet landed at the Crossing of the Fathers, Major Powell was closely questioned about the chances for a fortune. The precious metal is found all along the Colorado River, in very fine particles, among the sands of the shore, and in the *debris* of the lofty banks. No lead of gold or silver has been seen. Riley severed his connection with the expedition, and repaired to the new Eldorado. Here he is, and before us the

GRAND CANON

lifts its sombre walls. In a few months we expect to enter this gateway, gloomy but grand, and ply oars in its treacherous tides. To some of us the voyage may prove a hazardous one, and it is with feelings of no ordinary interest I walk down to the beach, and note the situation and surroundings. The stream moves with considerable velocity among rocks that for long distances impede the channel.

A half-mile rapid begins here, down which the currents seethe and chafe. This is the first of the series of great gorges in the "Grand" collection, and is known as Marble Canon; it is very deep. The region about is volcanic. Not far above the Pahria and Colorado Chiquita, or Little Colorado, add their tributary floods.

The initial rites to the mysteries of the canon will require a ride on a much wilder "goat" than any scared applicant to a secret order was ever called upon to mount. The rocks that compose the talus on either side are glassy in appearance, and very hard. In these monster heaps of sand, and dust, and fragments of polished stone, gold in fine grains is most abundant. We visited the miners' camp. The routine of business is not yet fairly begun. One of the men rolled a boulder on his foot; the stone did not yield, but a toe did and its owner is lame. One requisite of a miner's outfit, as also of a frontier cabin, is a rocker.

Jan. 24.—Snowing, cold, disagreeable.

Jan. 25.—Riley and his old comrade started up the river prospecting. The others, returning from an opposite direction on a similar errand, reported that they could get no further than the "Dark Canon." Around the evening camp-fire we all engaged in a careful study of pictorial history. We became deeply interested in the fortunes of Kings, Queens, and Jacks, who, like all the world, in the great game of life, use clubs and spades, and play with hearts.

Jan. 26.—Riley and Bonnamont returned after penetrating as far as the Southern Bend. They are still undecided where to begin operations in earnest. After holding a council of war, our party determines to return to headquarters.

Jan. 27.—The miners ask assistance to build a raft; they believe that on the farther shore is the treasure to be found. Like an *ignis fatuus*, the golden glamour ever allures over dangerous places to shadows and uncertainties. After dinner, the raft, bound with ropes and rawhides, was launched with difficulty. It soon proved unmanageable; and, after using oars and paddles in a vain effort to get anywhere, the voyagers landed, wet to the skin, and take the craft to pieces.

Jan. 28.—The men conclude to accompany us and come back with better equipments. By noon we are all on the homeward march. We follow the sinuosities of the defile; now surmounting a precipice, again tearing through tangled mesquite. Like another celebrated thoroughfare, this is a hard road to travel. A force is kept ahead to mend the trail. Are obliged to swim the horses past places where the rocks are too difficult to surmount. One or two animals got fast in the fissures, and were rescued, after great labor, badly bruised. Wild ducks occasionally fly away, frightened by the unusual noise. One was shot and served for supper.

A DISASTROUS FALL.

Jan. 29.—At one bad place Riley's horse slipped and fell, crashing among a mass of boulders, where he lay motionless. Being interested in that particular quadruped, and especially in his burden, I hastened down to the sausage-mill. Poor "Doc" greatly needed a physician for he could not heal himself. He was alive, but flat on his back, heels in air, wedged in among the rocks. The men tugged, and strained, and pulled, and pried, to release the victim, but all in vain. His pack was taken to pieces, and from the wreck then brought to light, were the ruins of my camera. The instrument was broken in a thousand pieces—or thereabout. I stopped counting after reaching 900. Leaving the scene of disaster, I probably presented a pleasing specimen for missionary effort. Looking back, I discover that "Doc." is once again on all-fours, and a precious looking object he is; he will have a patient to practice upon for a summer.

Next day, all out preparing the road. Notwithstanding our efforts at improvement, another horse has tried the flying trapeze performance from a high rock.

Feb. 1.—Leave running water, and have a wearisome way to travel to next station. Off early, crawling up the sides of gulches, and under projecting masses of rock. Weather colder. The cliffs are so steep and high, we move in perpetual shadow; are obliged to make fires at intervals to thaw hands and feet. Camped at night at Rock Springs, having accomplished thirty miles in a direct line; nearly ninety, it has seemed, zigzaging up and down. After darkness set in the real danger was great, but the time and place added imaginary horrors. The gloom, the chill air, the shouts of the men, the slipping of horses' feet, with ever and anon a scramble and crash, made the end of the fatigueing journey an experience long to be remembered.

Feb. 2.—Two ways for return now are before us,—a lateral canon opens an outlet to the plateau, but will require a detour of many miles; the main channel leads straight up to the settlement, but is so rough a road, we choose the longer route.

CANON FORMATION.

Before leaving this labyrinth, with canons to right of us, canons to left of us, canons in front, and canons to rear of us, I turn to take a last look, and get the situation mapped in my mind. A limestone formation begins at the entrance of the gulch; running that down, a red sandstone next appears, to be again succeeded by harder strata. In the sandstone the finest views are obtained. The attention of the elements has worn the soft material into myriads of quaint and suggestive forms. When the calcine belts are seen, the marble walls—hard, polished, stained, and nearly vertical—rise 3,000 feet from the channel's bed, and are from 40 to 100 feet apart. The effect of height is overwhelming; one seems out of the world—lost in an abyss.

Such is the Canon. By day, the sunlight above, and the darkness below, produce a weird sensation; by night, when the moonbeams brighten projections near the top, and shadows deepen in the hollows, the rembrandt touches are startling and supernatural.

Horses are in constant fear when forced to enter these repellant regions of the lower world; they always endeavor to get away, and will leave good feed for an opportunity of escape. Indians avoid the Canons. The aboriginal imagination peoples the gloomy depths with angels of ill and the gods of terror. When obliged to journey through the fissures, they drive cruelly, dreading an ambush.

AZTEC PICTURE WRITING.

We enter Moquis Canon; it is lighter, and the walls more broken down. It is a lateral branch of the Kanab Wash. Ruins of Indian dwellings, formerly built against the cliffs, are frequent. There is a large volume of the history of these strange people here spread out to view.

For three miles, rudely-outlined pictures extend, representing human beings, little, big, of all shapes, and with brief costumes. There are animals, reptiles, and queer devices, cheerfully mixed. These pictures were painted with black and red ochres. In all the history of Indian nations, there is no more interesting account than that relating the sad story of this peaceful, but much persecuted race. At another time, mention may be made of their habits, rites, and traditions. They call themselves the Shinemos; they are generally known as the Aztecs. In Peru and Mexico, they suffered from the tyranny of Pizarro and Cortez; in Utah and Arizona, they were driven by the fiercer tribes into mountain fastnesses and obscure canons.

Camped at Oak Springs.

MOUNTAIN SCENERY.

Here the lover of the picturesque has ample scope for enthusiasm. To eyes wearied with eternal sand and rock, bare cliffs and gloomy chasms, this vale of cedars appears charming indeed. We are in a ravine of the plateau, hemmed round with a dense forest of cedars and pine. As darkness deepened, a storm burst upon us. Fast and furiously fell the flakes, and ever and anon a sudden gust would bend the boughs above, and send down blinding showers of snow. Our fire, fed by fat pitch-pine, blazed high, lighting up the trees around, chasing the shadows and drowning the flakes. The winds wailed ceaselessly, and to their changeful lullaby, I went to sleep, and dreamed of mountains cruel to climb, canons deep and dread, raging rapids, and, at intervals, glimpses of cheerful firesides and pictures of home; meanwhile, the snow pelted the tent, the fire crackled, and the darkness was profound.

Feb. 3.—The storm having cleared, I climbed a peak for an outlook. Spread out before us is the great plateau, named by the Indians "Kaibab" (mountain lying down). It rises 1,500 feet from the plain; it is spired with peaks, and seamed with gulches. The Kanab Wash, and Steward's Canon run parallel until lost in the serried line of cliffs that marks the windings of the Colorado. To the west, Mt. Trumbull, heavily wooded and encircled by foot-hills, looms grandly. On the farther rim of the plateau is an irregular line of hills and crags; through the intervening spaces, banks of fleecy clouds are seen; over the sandy levels, a carpeting of snow, evenly and smoothly spread, contrasts sharply with bare patches of colored stone, where the sun has melted the banks; wreaths of ermine are hung upon the pines. Perfect stillness reigns, save when the winds moan about the crags, or sway the branches, filling the air with balsamic odors. The atmosphere is pure, and surcharged with oxygen.

Feb. 4.—Off at daylight. We wind through the forest, among great billows of white and green. Descending the plateau, we soon strike a wagon-road, and move with speed over the smooth bottoms, where sand and sage abound. Looking backward from our saddles, we see clouds gathering over Kaibab; the peaks are shrouded in vapor, and the ravines are dark with shadows; the forests of evergreen no longer glitter in the light. Sunlight floods the valley, and we hasten on, glad to be beyond the region of storms.

Bonnamont and Riley soon returned to the Colorado, crossed the river, and found gold. The

MINING EXCITEMENT

immediately began, and rapidly increased. In an incredibly short space of time men came from the settlements, far and near, hastening down the dungeon-like defiles of Kanab Wash, covering with camps and claims the river's margin and the cliffs above.

Other members of our pack-train hastened to join their former comrades. Old "49ers," ambitious boys, traders and speculators, thronged thitherward. Mules loaded with kettles, rockers, pans, and rifles, came winding over the desert daily. At the mouth of the Pahria, a new town sprung up. Instead of a solitary tent on the Colorado shore, there was a motley crowd of fierce and eager men. Among all the flying rumors, very little reliable information can be gathered. Some may have "struck it rich," in miners' parlance, but most will gain little, and many lose all.

THE BASE LINE,

begun in December, was completed Feb. 11. It is 59,000 feet in length, and forms an accurate basis for present and future topographical work.

In the region to be mapped, monuments of rock, five feet in height, are built on prominent places. From the summit of each pile, a yellow flag flies; that color being most distinctly seen on these surfaces of gray and red.

The weather during the winter has permitted almost uninterrupted use of compass and camera,—rains in December, and snows in March, being the principal hindrances.

MR. J. F. STEWART,

Assistant Geologist, left in November, from failing health, and has now made his home in Chicago. The expedition loses in him the services of a practical geologist; we all miss a genial comrade a friend tried and true. Captain Bishop, Civil Engineer, and E. O. Beaman, Photographer, have severed their connection with the party.

PRESENT PARTY.

Our company, in command of Professor Thompson, now consists of Dellenbaugh, Artist; Jones, Engineer; Captain Dodds, Train-Overseer; Fennemore and Powell, Photographers; Hillar, Assistant; Hattan, Culinary Chief; herders, packers, and general assistants. Mrs. Thompson accompanies the Professor on occasional trips to the mountains, and is quite an enthusiastic campaigner. Our

RATION-HOUSE

attracts some of the frontiersmen, to whom coffee, tea, and tobacco become scarce commodities. One has a sick wife, and would like a "draw" of tea. Another has been blessed with an additional cherub and desires to sweeten the occasion with some sugar. A third has lost a hog, and can only be consoled with a plug of tobacco.

BLESSINGS OF BAPTISM.

The standing joke hereaway is told at the expense of a sincere saint, who believed in immersion by proxy. He had the rite repeated upon himself for each of his surviving relatives, who numbered nearly a score. When at home, he remembered several *deceased* friends, and resolutely returned for additional immersions in their behalf.

The people here upon the frontiers are hospitable, social, fond of merry-makings. The great want is water.

SCARCITY OF WATER.

Wherever a spring or creek is found, there a settlement is formed, limited in size by the capacity of the fountain. The streams are few and far apart, very small, and often disappear in quick sands. The Kanab Wash, described above, flows past the village a few miles, is lost to sight for a long distance and ten miles from its mouth, suddenly appears, rushing like a mill-race. Artesian wells may, at some time, make this desert blossom; but, like the rose, it will always be thorny. Fruits grow finely here; west of Kanab are extensive vineyards, yielding many thousand gallons of wine yearly.

A chapter of Indian experiences and adventures, I reserve for another letter, and then a long interval of silence will shut us in from the world without.

CLEMENT POWELL.

The Largest Recorded Yield of Corn.

Solon Robinson some years ago stated before the American Institute Farmers' Club that the largest known yield of corn was a few quarts in excess of 200 bushels per acre, and that this crop was was grown in South Carolina. In the report of the United States Department of Agriculture for 1870, there is an account of some experiments made in corn culture in South Carolina, and as the yield is about that mentioned by Mr. Robinson, it may refer to the same crop. At any rate, the details will be interesting to such farmers as have not seen them. If the reference is not to the same crop, then South Carolina must have twice produced over 200 bushels of corn to the acre.

In the proceedings of the annual Convention of the South Carolina Agricultural and Mechanical Society for 1860 is a report by Mr. J. W. Parker of experiments of growing corn, of which the following is an extract: Selection was made of a quagmire grown over with rushes, willows, and sour grass, abounding with snakes and malaria, and traversed by a winding, sluggish stream. Thorough drainage was attained by the construction of a canal and underdrains, and during the summer the land was cleared, leveled, and broken up with a two-horse plow. In November a heavy coat of cow-house manure was applied and plowed under, and the process was repeated in January, and again in March, with subsoiling. In April, the weeds having obtained a luxuriant growth, were limed and turned under; in May, another coat of manure was plowed under, and the ground was harrowed perfectly level and laid off in rows three feet apart. In the furrows were applied Peruvian guano, salt, and plaster, at the rate of 200 pounds to each acre. The seed corn having been soaked in a solution of nitre and rolled in plaster, was dropped ten inches apart in the rows, and covered with rakes, after which the land was rolled. The corn was up in five days from planting, and, as soon as it was sufficiently large, a long, narrow plow was run around it, followed by the hoe, the crop being kept clean by shallow, level culture until it began to shoot and tassel. The field was then irrigated by conveying from a reservoir a gentle flow of water through every alternate row. The yield on two acres was 187 bushels per acre. The following year the experiment was repeated in like manner; except that the rows were laid off 2 1-2 feet apart. One acre yielded 200 3-8 bushels, as attested by a viewing Committee. Mr. Parker received premiums on these crops from the Society named. He attributes much to irrigation in these instances of extraordinary products, and concludes from these and former experiments that success in corn-growing depends greatly on thorough preparation of the soil during fall and winter by deep plowing, with underdraining of moist lands, this preparation to be followed by judicious manuring. While the early working of the field should be deep, the latter culture should be shallow, and the roots of the corn should not be disturbed after it begins to tassel.

Garcia the Gambler.

The scene is laid in one of the most celebrated German Kursaals. "What a sudden influx of people into the room! Now, indeed, we shall see a celebrity. The tall, light-haired young man coming toward us, and attended by such a retinue, is a young Saxon nobleman who made his appearance here a short time ago, and commenced his gambling career by staking very small sums; but by the most extraordinary luck, he was able to increase his capital to such an extent that he now rarely stakes under the maximum, and almost always wins. They say that when the croupiers see him place his money on the table, they immediately prepare to pay him, without waiting to see which color has actually won, and that they have offered him a handsome sum down to desist from playing while he remains here. Crowds of people stand outside the Kursaal doors every morning, awaiting his arrival, and when he comes, following him into the room, and staking as he stakes. When he ceases playing they accompany him to the door, and shower on him congratulations and thanks for the good fortune he has brought them. See how all the people make way for him at the table, and how deferential are the subdued greetings of his acquaintances! He does not bring much money with him—his luck is too great to require it. He takes some notes out of a case, and places maximums on black and *couleur*. A crowd of eager hands are immediately outstretched from all parts of the table, heaping up silver and gold and notes on the spaces on which he has staked his money, till there scarcely seems room for another coin, while the other spaces on the table only contain a few florins staked by skeptics who refuse to believe in the Count's luck." He wins; and the narrative proceeds to describe his continued successes, until he rises from the table a winner of about one hundred thousand francs at that sitting.—*The Cornhill.*

What Some New York Ladies Will Get When Their Husbands Die.

From the New York Sun.

A gentleman connected with life insurance interests gave the following figures to a *Sun* reporter yesterday. They show how high some people in New York value their lives: Francis Skiddy has his life insured for $220,000; F. E. Roberts, $300,000; Cyrus W. Field, $300,000; Alexander Barrett, $200,000; Dr. Horace Greeley, $15,000; R. A. Buck, $150,000; E. D. C. McRay, $145,000; A. B. Cornell, $125,000; August Belknap, $125,000; John Sniffen, $125,000; J. W. Duryea, $125,000; A. T. Stewart Dr Benjamin Brandreth, William Foster, the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Henry B. Hyde, Henry R. Jones, C. C. Hamilton, E. B. Sutton, Warren Ward, Homer Morgan, ex-Mayor Kalbfleisch, of Brooklyn, J. S. Thomas and Charles O. White, proprietor of the Brevoort House, have each $100,000 on their lives; Mr. C. L. North has $85,000; A. Cochran, $82,000; H. B. Claflin, Judge Fullerton and Elisha Smith have policies of $75,000 each; the Hon. Ben. Wood's life is insured for $75,000; Robt. Tannahill, J. Wheelwright, Lycurgus Edgerton and Mark M. Pomeroy are each insured for $60,000; J. B. Cornell, J. W. Cornell, Edward McClellan, A. Cadwell, C. I. Morton, W. F. Hall, D. B. Dodd, J. S. Jenkins, Andrew Campbell, William M. Tweed, Philip Campbell, J. H. Frey, Delmonico, David S. Ogden, R. N. Woodworth, J. M. Coburn, and R. W. Hallet, have insurances on each of their lives of $50,000.

About Whiskers.

The Hillsboro (N. C.) *Recorder* gives us this bit of information concerning whiskers:

"Did you know that in 1846 a pair of whiskers or such a thing as a mustache was abominated in this section? We know a prominent gentleman of this town who says he never saw a man with a beard till 1850; that his father, as well as the other old gentlemen of the town, never wore a whisker, but shaved every morning, and taught their children that 'whiskers were an abomination and a sin.'" He says that at Chapel Hill, in 1846 a young gentleman from Raleigh (and now a prominent citizen of that city) made a weak attempt to cultivate a mustache, and it raised such a commotion that the Faculty took hold of it and sent the Rev. Dr. Deems, now of New York, and then one of the Board, to the young man to reason with him, and get him to shave his upper lip. The Doctor appealed to the young man, for the sake of his sainted father, "to cut it off," and if not for his sake, for God's sake, "to cut it off." And the hairs disappeared. Only sports and circus-riders wore whiskers in those days. Our informant now wears a heavy beard, and is not a little proud of his mustache. How times do change.

The Coming Vintage of California.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, June 14.

Some weeks since it was believed that the late and unusually severe frosts had seriously damaged the grape crop over a large portion of the State, reducing the estimated vintage by 30 to 40 per cent. Recent investigation, made by a leading firm engaged in the wine business in this city, makes it almost certain that the vintage—though somewhat reduced by the frosts in particular localities—will be considerably greater than that of 1871, and will probably foot up fully 8,000,000 gallons, not taking into account the amount of grapes consumed in brandy manufacture, which will be considerable, in spite of the burdensome taxes imposed upon the business by the Government. With increased facilities for handling the wine, more thorough knowledge of the business, and more complete system in its details, there is, year by year, a marked improvement in the quality of our wines, and a steady increase in the prices realized by the producers. The vintage of 1872 will undoubtedly be the largest yet produced in California, and will bring more than a proportionately large sum of money into the State. The demand for pure California wines is increasing more rapidly in the States of the Mississippi Valley than in those on the Atlantic seaboard, and our wine dealers are enjoying quite a profitable trade with the West.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, June 21—11 a. m.—Flour 28s. Wheat—Winter, 12s 8d; spring, 11s 10d@12s 2d; white, 12s 4d@12s 8d. Corn, 26s 9d. Pork, 47s 6d. Lard, 40s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, June 21—1 p. m.—Breadstuffs unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, June 21—2:30 p. m.—Corn, 26s 9d @27s.

LONDON, June 21—5 p. m.—Consols for money, 92½; consols for account, 92½; bonds of '62, 91; bonds of '65, 91½; bonds of '67, 91½; 10-40s, 89½. Tallow, 43s. Turpentine, 42s@50s.

FRANKFORT, June 21.—Bonds of '62, 96.

PARIS, June 21.—Rentes 54 fr 22 centimes. Specie in the Bank of France increased during the week 4,000,000 francs.

LIVERPOOL, June 21.—EVENING—Cotton dull; middling upland, 11¼@11½; Orleans, 11½. Sales 8,000 bales speculation, and export 2,000 bales. Sales of the week 57,000 bales; export, 5,000 bales; speculation, 6,000 bales; stock, 961,000 bales; American, 348,000 bales. Receipts of the week, 89,000 bales; American, 16,000 bales; actual export, 10,000 bales; stock afloat, 224,000 bales. American 23,000 bales.

Shipments of cotton from Bombay, for the past three days, 16,000 bales.

Red winter wheat, 12s8d. Receipts of wheat for the past three days, 44,000 quarters, of which 31,000 quarters were American. Flour, 28s. Corn, 26s 9d@27s. Cheese, 61s. Tallow, 43s.

Albany Live Stock Market.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 21.—Beeves—Receipts, 9,000, and 90 loads to arrive Saturday. Quality much better than last week. Fair attendance of Eastern and New York dealers. The market opens very dull, and prices are ⅛@¼c lower on common and medium, and ⅛c on higher grades. Burns & Kirchway sold 30 Illinois, av 1,300 lbs, at 7¾c; 16, av 1,600 lbs, at 7¾c. G. Moore, 19 Texas, av 1,100 lbs, at $6.30. Henry Rosenthal, 100, av 1,300 lbs, at 7@7½c; 150, av 1,150 to 1,300 lbs, at 6¾@7c; 19 av 1,160 lbs, at 6¾c; 115 stillers, av 1,200 lbs, at 6¾@7c; 19 stillers, av 1,160 lbs, at 6¾c; 35 Texas, av 1,080 lbs at 5¾c. A. Woolerton, 19 Texas, av 1,160 lbs at $6.30. P. H. Eastman, 13 Illinois, av 1,300 lbs, at 7½c; 18 av 1,401 lbs at 7¼c; 16 1,026 lbs, at 6¾c. M. Galiica, 20 Illinois, av 900 lbs, at 6½c; 15 av 1,150 lbs, at 6¾c. Livingston & Rosenthal, 30 Illinois, av 940 lbs, at 6¼@6½c; 15 av 1,300 lbs, at 6¾c; 30, av 1,200 lbs, at 6¾c. W. Thompson, 18 State bulls, av 1,150 lbs, at 4½c; 18 Western steers, av 1,150 lbs, at 6¾c. P. L. Eastman, 26 Illinois, av 1,100 lbs, at 6¾@6¾c; 35, av 1,350 lbs, at 7¼@7¾c. Coop & Thompson 30 Illinois and Kentucky, av 1,050 lbs, at 7¼c; 35 Cherokees, av 1,040 lbs, at $6.30.

Calves—Receipts, 1,150; nearly all sold at 5@7½c.

Milch Cows—Few here; market unchanged.

Hogs—Receipts, 19,500; none sold here.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 8,000; market quiet and steady at last week's prices; quality poor. Ohio sheep averaging 85 lbs at 6¼c; 94 lbs 6@6¼c. Included were 1,000 lambs; average quality good; demand light; sales of New York, av 55 lbs, 10@11c; Kentucky, av 60 lbs, 9½c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, June 21.—Although no alteration in values has taken place in domestics to-day, bleached sheetings in better classes have been by this time pretty generally marked down, to correspond with medium and lower grades, as well as other cotton domestic goods. Brown goods are firm. Prints remain the same. Other makes as before. A certain amount of trade has taken place in woollens. In piece goods, although no general understanding has been come to, commission men anticipate high prices and small sales. Flannels are in fair request. Foreign goods dull, and it is only in a few minor articles of importation that any life was displayed.

The New York *Daily Bulletin* says: "The dry goods importations entered at the port of New York, this week, amount to $1,365,967, which is a decrease from the small receipts last week. Fewer goods, however, are being warehoused than might have been expected with the new tariff in view. At auction 6-4 Belgian doeskins sold for $3.40; 6-4 Elbeuf cassimeres, $3.00; 6-4 twilled brown cloths, $3.50; very large lot worsted striped shawls for $1.70; Queen Anne shawls $3; fine lama lace jackets, $14.50, $11.50, and $12; 20-inch yellow satin, $1.03½; 9-inch black gros grain ribbons, $1.65."

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, June 21.—Cattle—Receipts, 817, making total for week 9,622, or 556 cars against 440 cars last week. Market void of all life to-day. But few buyers in attendance, and not sufficient sales to give character to trade. Receipts this week have been largely of grass-fed cattle. Prices from ⅛c to ¼c off from last week's rates. Sales—18 Ohio steers, av 1,098 lbs, at $5.60; 151 Illinois steers, av from 1,090 to 1,281 lbs, at $5.25 to $7.12½; 22 Illinois stockers, av from 937 to 1,022 lbs, at $5.00@5.25.

Sheep—Receipts to-day, 400; market closes weak and heavy, the weekly average of prices being $4.50@5.75. Sales, 195 Indiana clipped, 86 lbs, at $4.50; 46 Indiana clipped, 94 lbs, at $4.60.

Hogs—Receipts to day, 1,600; market steady at $4.00@4.35. No stock in yards for sale. 230 Illinois, 202 lbs, sold for 4.25.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, June 21.—Beeves—to-day 700, completing 3,600 since Saturday, against 7,700 last week. There is not much difference in price from yesterday, only greater weakness, and several lots unsold. Supply too great for such hot weather. Good cattle sold at 12@12½c, with fat, six-cwt. Cherokees at 11c.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 3,900; making 15,700 for the week, or about the same as one week ago. Sheep, unchanged; selling at 5@6c; pretty good lots, 6c. Lambs, lower; some common at 8c Kentucky selling at 7c; fair 82 lbs Kentucky, 9c; good 60 lbs Virginia, 11½c; and prime 60 lbs Jersey, 12c; very few choice, 12½c.

Hogs—Receipts, 32 cars to-day, and 21,000 for the week, against 36,000 one week ago. Another ⅛c was added to dressed, the range being 5¾@6c; those of 180 lbs selling at 6c.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 21.—COTTON—Steady; middling upland, 26¼c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull, lower; receipts, 5,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $5.55@6.15; common to good extra $6.45@7.00; good to choice, $7.05@7.90; white wheat Western extra, $7.95@9.40; St. Louis, $8.15@12.00. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Wheat heavy, lower; receipts, 85,000 bu; No. 2 Chicago spring afloat, $1.58@1.59; No. 2 Milwaukee afloat, $1.61@1.62; amber Western, $1.82@1.85; winter red $1.78@1.82. Rye dull, lower; Western, 85@87c. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn heavy; receipts, 228,000 bu; steamer mixed Western, 62@63½c; sail, 63@64½c; yellow, 67c. Oats heavy, lower; receipts, 84,000 bu; Western, 47@47½c; Ohio, 49@50c.

EGGS—Steady; Western, 13½@15½c.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet. Sugar firm; fair to good refining, 9½@9¾c. Molasses easier; Muscovado, 30@33c. Rice firm at 9@9½c.

TURPENTINE—Firm; 55½@56c.

PROVISIONS—Pork—Mess, $13.30; prime mess, $12.87½. Beef quiet; mess, $7.50@9.50; extra, $10.00@12.00. Hams dull at $9@$12. Tierce beef nominal. Cut meats steady; hams, 9½@12c; shoulders, 5¾@6¼c; middles firm; long clear, 7¼c. Lard unchanged; No. 1 to prime steam, 9@9⅛c; kettle, 9¾c.

BUTTER—Dull; Western 10@15c.

CHEESE—New, 10@13½c.

WHISKEY—Active and firmer at 90c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, June 21.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; superfine, $6.50; choice treble, $9.50. Corn quiet; mixed, 64@65c; white, 73@74c. Oats, 49@51c.

HAY—Dull, easier; prime, $28.00; choice, $31.00.

BRAN—$1.05@1.10.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and lower; mess, $12.87½@13.00. Bacon easier, 6@12@7½c. Hams, choice sugar-cured, 12½@13c. Lard, tierce packers, 8¾c; refined, 9¾c; kegs, kettle, 10½c; refined, 10¾c. Sugar dull; fair, 8¾c; good fair, 9¼c. Molasses, city refinery fermenting, 45c. Coffee, 17@19½c.

MONETARY—Sterling, 24¾; sight, ⅛@¼ premium; gold, 112¼.

COTTON—Dull; sales 100 bales good ordinary at 22½c; low middling, 24½c. Receipts, 329 bales.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, June 21.—BREADSTUFFS.—Wheat in fair demand but 1c lower; extra, $1.70; No. 1, $1.65; amber, $1.61@1.62. Corn steady at 48c. Oats in fair demand at 33@34c mixed; 34@35c for white.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, June 21.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull, 2@3c lower; amber Michigan, $1.65; No. 1 red, $1.66. Corn dull, shade lower; high mixed, 51c; low do, 50c; yellow, 52c; Michigan, 50½c; white, 57c. Oats a shade better; No 1, 37c; No. 2, 36@36½.

FREIGHTS—Firm and no vessels; to Buffalo, 3½c; Oswego, 7½c for corn; 8½c for wheat to Kingston.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, June 21.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and weak. Wheat dull; No 1 red winter offered at $1.56; No. 2, $1.58. Corn steady; 51c on spot, or seller July. Oats in good demand at 38c.

PETROLEUM—Steady, firm, and unchanged.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, June 21.—TOBACCO—Unchanged in every respect. Sales, 77 hhds.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet at $12.00 cash. Bacon in fair order demand; shoulders, 6¼c; clear rib, 7¾@7¾c; clear sides, 7¾@7¾c, in round lots, packed. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders, 4¾c; clear rib, 6¼@6½c; clear sides, 6½@6¾c, in round lots, loose. Sugar-cured hams firm and higher; 12@12½c. Lard steady and unchanged.

WHISKEY—Firm.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, June 21.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and weak. Wheat, no market. Corn in fair demand and firm; 42@42½c for No. 2 mixed. Oats dull, unchanged; No. 2, 34c. Barley, no market. Rye dull, drooping; 62½@65c.

WHISKEY—87c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet at $13.00. Bacon firm; only order trade. Lard dull; unchanged.

HOGS—Steady; 3½@4c.

CATTLE—Quiet; 4½@6½c for shipping lots.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, June 21.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; Wisconsin and Minnesota, $9.25@9.50; Indiana and Ohio, $9.00@10.00. Wheat dull and lower; red, $1.85@2.00; amber, $2.05. Rye nominal; 90@93c. Corn quiet; yellow, 67@68c; mixed Western, 65@66c. Oats lower; white, 47@49c.

WHISKEY—91c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, June 21.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour very dull and prices nominal. Wheat dull and nominal. Corn nominal; mixed Western, 65@67c. Oats dull; mixed Western, 45@46c. Rye firm; $1.07.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork unchanged. Bacon in good jobbing demand at unchanged prices. Sugar-cured hams, 13@15½c. Lard dull; 9c for Western.

BUTTER—In better demand; good to choice, 15@17c; fair to good, 13@15c.

WHISKEY—Firmer; 89c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, June 21—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull, lower, panicky; it is difficult to give correct quotations; family, $1.35@7.50. Wheat dull, lower; No. 1 red, $1.65@1.70. Corn dull, drooping, 43@45c. Rye dull, drooping; No. 1, 86@88c. Oats dull, lower, 37@40c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull, unchanged; regular, $12.50; city packed, $14.00. Lard held higher, asking 9½c; with ⅞c less bid. Bulk-meats an advance asked, but none established, 4¼, 6, 6¼ and 6½c. Bacon steady; sides 7½@7¾c.

HOGS—In good demand; firm; $4.00@4.15. Receipts, 393.

WHISKEY—Steady, 85c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, June 21.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat quiet and weak; No. 1 spring, $1.37; No. 2, $1.32. Corn in fair demand and firm; No. 2 mixed, 42½c. Oats in fair demand but lower; No. 2, 30c. Rye dull and unsettled; No. 1, 60c. Barley dull and nominal.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo 5½c; Oswego, 14½c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, June 21.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat easier; No. 1 Milwaukee held at $1.65. Corn quiet and nominal; mixed Western, 60.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, June 21.—BREADSTUFFS.—Market very dull and heavy. Wheat—No 2 Milwaukee nominally at $1.45. Corn—Sales of No. 2 at 50c. Oats—No. 2 Western, at 40c.

FREIGHTS—Firm.

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At 751 West Lake St., TUESDAY, JUNE 25TH, 10 A. M. Furniture, Carpets, Stoves, Crockery and General Household Goods, consisting of Parlor, Chamber, Dining Room and Kitchen Furniture, Pictures, &c. Auction sales at private residences solicited, and all kinds of Household Goods sold on commission at private sale or auction.

J. H. PIKE & CO., 751 West Lake.

SPECIAL SALE.

20 crates Crockery in open lots, Plated Ice Pitchers, Plated Knives, Forks, and Spoons; also, large line of Cutlery, at auction, on Saturday morning, June 22, at 9½ o'clock. ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

PROVIDENCE WRINGER.

PROVIDENCE WRINGER,

NEW 1872.

MOULTON ROLLS, Most Durable.

DOUBLE SPIRAL COGS, Easiest Working.

CURVED CLAMP, Holds Firmest.

METAL JOURNAL CASINGS.

NO WEAR OUT.

PROVIDENCE TOOL COMPANY,

11 Warren-st., N. Y., and Providence, R. I.

IRON WORKS.

C. S. RANKIN & CO.,

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,

CINCINNATI, O.,

MANUFACTURE

Store Fronts, Doors and Shutters, Jail Work, Glass Pavements, Grates, Mantels, Railing, &c.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing between James D. Pierce, M. Lamonte, and S. R. Lamonte, under the firm name of Pierce & Lamonte, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due the late firm to be paid to, and all the liabilities thereof paid by, J. D. Pierce, who will continue the business.

JAS. D. PIERCE,
M. LAMONTE,
S. R. LAMONTE.

Chicago, June 21.

SUITS.

A. G. DOWNS & CO.

Extraordinary bargains in Suits. All our French Pattern Suits will be sold at half price. Elegant Black Silk Suits, Grenadine Suits, Pure Mohair Suits, Linen Suits, Lawn Suits, Lace Shawls, Lace Jackets and Ottoman Stripe Shawls at greatly reduced prices.

PARASOLS AT COST.

DO NOT MISTAKE OUR STORE AND NUMBER,

324 WEST MADISON-ST.

STRANGERS VISITING THE CITY CAN HAVE DRESSES MADE AT SHORT NOTICE.

CROQUET.

CROQUET.

LARGE SUPPLY JUST RECEIVED.

We claim for the STANDARD CROQUET sold by us, that it is the best in the market for the prices, ranging from $4.40 to $30. Send for our price list.

JANSEN, McCLURG & CO.,

Successors as Booksellers, &c., to S. C. Griggs & Co., 607 Wabash-av., Chicago.

UNDERWEAR.

UNDERWEAR!

LARGE STOCK! LOW PRICES!

WILSON BROS.,

330 Wabash-av. and 35 West Madison-st. (Sherman House), Chicago. Pike's Opera House Cincinnati.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

White Star Line

NEW YORK, CORK, AND LIVERPOOL.—New and full-powered steamships; the six largest in the world.

OCEANIC, CELTIC, REPUBLIC,
ATLANTIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC.

5,000 tons burden—3,000 h. p. each. Sailing from New York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor the day following. From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivalled, combining safety, speed, and comfort. Saloons, state-rooms, smoking-room, and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32 currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, etc. Excursion tickets granted at the lowest rates. Drafts from £1 upward. For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New York.

J. H. SPARKS, General Agent.

Or to the White Star Line Office, 274 Wabash-av, Chicago. A. LAGERGREN, Agent.

INMAN LINE.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS are appointed to sail for QUEENSTOWN and LIVERPOOL as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON..Thursday, June 13, 3 a. m.
CITY OF BROOKLYN....Saturday, June 15, 12 noon.
CITY OF BRISTOL........Thursday, June 20, 2 p. m.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.......Saturday, June 22, 2 p. m.
CITY OF NEW YORK.....Thursday, June 27, 11 a. m.
CITY OF PARIS............Saturday, June 29, 1 p. m.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY from Pier No. 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For further information apply at the Company's office, of JOHN G. DALE, 15 Broadway, New York, or

FRANCIS C. BROWN,

86 South Market-st., Chicago.

CUNARD MAIL LINE

Established 1840. Steam between NEW YORK, BOSTON, QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

From New York.		From New York.	
China	June 26	Parthia	June 21
Russia	July 3	Calabria	June 28
Cuba	July 10	Abyssinia	July 6

And from Boston every Tuesday.

Cabin Passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold. Return Tickets at greatly reduced rates. Cabin plans on view and berths selected.

Steerage Passage, $30, currency.

Passengers booked to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Sight Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent. Bills of Lading for merchandise to and from Europe issued in connection with Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway.

P. H. DU VERNET, General Western Agent, 274 State-st. and 76 South Market-st., Chicago.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

The General Transatlantic Company's Mail Steamships between New York and Havre, calling at Brest.

VILLE DE PARIS, PEREIRE,
WASHINGTON, EUROPE,
ST. LAURENT, VILLE DU HAVRE.

Appointed to sail on every alternate Saturday.

Price of passage in gold, (including wine), First Cabin, $125; Second Cabin, $75.

Excursion Tickets at a reduction of 10 per cent.

The Steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers. American travellers either going to, or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking this favorite route, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Office of GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 58 Broadway, N. Y., or, to H. HARGIS, Agent, 21 West Madison-st., Chicago.

LONDON.

The new Steamer Trinacria is not excelled by any steamer afloat; sails July 1. First cabin, $60. Send for circular. HENDERSON BROTHERS, 324 Wabash-av., Chicago.

Temperley's Line of Steamships.

Sailing weekly between London, Quebec and Montreal, carrying goods and passengers at low through rates for Chicago, will be found the cheapest and most expeditious route. For freight apply to TEMPERLEY'S, CARTER & DARKE, 21 Billiter-st., London, DAVID SHAW, Montreal, and for passage to W. A. STRONG, 18 West Madison-st., Chicago.

MUSICAL.

FOR THE BEST OF

SUMMER READING

Get the Lives of the Great Music Masters:

Of Beethoven, $2; of Handel, $2; of Mozart, $1.75; of Mendelssohn, $1.75; of Rossini, $1.75; of Chopin, $1.50; or of Schumann, $1.75.

THESE ARE NO HEAVY BIOGRAPHIES,

but are charmingly written and very entertaining books, as are

Mozart's Letters, 2 vols., each $1.75;
Beethoven's Letters, $2;
Mendelssohn's Letters, 2 vols., each $1.75; and
Reminiscences of Mendelssohn, $1.75.

To have a Jubilee at home, send for THE WORLD'S PEACE JUBILEE CHORUS BOOK, 75 cents.

For a good work on Composition, buy BAKER'S THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL HARMONY, $2.00.

To make Sabbath School children's eyes sparkle, get that Gem of the Season, the New Sabbath School Song Book, entitled:

Sparkling Rubies!

By Asa Hull and Harry Sanders, Esq., 35 cents.

The above Books sent, post-free, on receipt of retail price.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.
C. H. DITSON & CO., New York.
LYON & HEALY, Chicago.

FURNITURE.

WEBER Furniture Company

Corner of Clark and Jackson-sts.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL SIZES. FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., 2 West Washington-st.

FORSYTH'S

U. S. Standard Scales

FORSYTH'S SCALE WAREHOUSE, 46 South Desplaines-st.

SUMMER SUITS.

SUMMER SUITS

Of all kinds, styles, prices, varieties and sizes Just Received, including a splendid line of White & Brown Linens, Cheviot Suits, Linen Dusters, &c.

2,000 STRIPED LINEN COATS,

$1 EACH!

EDWARDS, BLUETT & CO.

376 State-st.,

45 & 47 West Madison-st.

FINANCIAL.

EQUITABLE TRUST COMPY.

CASH CAPITAL,

$1,000,000.

CHARTERED BY CONNECTICUT.

Organized to Loan money on Western Real Estate Security.

JONATHAN EDWARDS, Pres't.
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M. L. SCUDDER, Jr., Vice Pres't.
HENRY R. BOND, Secretary and Treas.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF TRUSTEES.

Robert Lenox Kennedy, Pres. Nat. Bank Commerce, New York.
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Applications for loans must be made to OGDEN & SCUDDER, Gen'l Agents, Nixon's Building, Chicago.

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

CAPITAL,

$5,000,000 IN GOLD!

SAMUEL D. BABCOCK, President.
L. A. VON HOFFMAN, Treasurer.

THIS COMPANY will loan for long periods on Real Estate, improved or in course of improvement, in Chicago, through a Committee composed of the following named gentlemen:

Wm F. Coolbaugh, Esq., Chairman;
Solomon A. Smith, Esq., Wirt Dexter, Esq.,
Henry W. King, Esq., Heman G. Powers, Esq.

Applications received and forms furnished at the Office of the Company, N. W. corner Madison and State-sts., Rooms 3 and 4.

ALFRED W. SANSOME, Secretary.

Chicago, June 1, 1872.

Office of the County Treasurer, Cook County, Ill., Chicago, June 8, 1872.

COOK CO. BONDS

Bearing 7 per cent interest, payable semi-annually, can be bought at par at the County Treasurer's Office, East Wing Court House.

J. S. RUMSEY, Treasurer.

CHICAGO FIREMAN'S INS. CO.

These whose policies I hold for collection can now receive their money by calling at my office.

WILLIAM H. SISSON, Attorney, No. 77 West Madison-st., up-stairs.

MEDICAL.

"OUR HOME ON THE HILLSIDE,"

Dansville, Livingston Co., N. Y.

Largest and best appointed Hygienic Institute in the United States. Commands finest scenery in Western New York. Pure air, soft spring water; good table; skilful physicians; kind attendants; reasonable terms. The place *par excellence* for genuine rest and recovery of health, in summer or winter. Reached from New York city, Rochester and Buffalo by Erie Railroad. Two trains each way daily. Send stamp for circular. Address JAMES H. JACKSON, Secretary "Our Home," Dansville, Livingston Co., N. Y.

THE GETTYSBURG KATALYSINE WATER is sold at the springs at the following rates: Three-gallon demijohns, $2.00 each. Six-gallon demijohns, $3.00 each. Cases of two dozen quart bottles, $9.00 each. If the neighboring druggists do not keep it, it will be sent from the spring by Railroad or Adams' Express, by sending Post Office Money Orders or checks. Physicians and Clergymen supplied for their own use with three-gallon demijohns at $2.50 each; six-gallon demijohns at $3.50 each; with cases of two dozen quarts at $8.00 each. Medical and clerical testimonials forwarded by nearest Post master, or other responsible parties. Address WHITNEY BROS., 227 South Front-st., Philadelphia, Pa.

RAILROAD TIME-TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Chicago & Alton Railroad.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	*9:15 a m	*8:00 p m
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	*9:15 a m	*8:00 p m
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division)	*4:50 p m	*3:50 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accomodat'n	*4:50 p m	*9:20 a m
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	‡9:00 p m	§7:15 a m
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	‡9:00 p m	§7:15 a m

* Except Sunday. † Ex. Saturday. ‡ Ex. Monday. ‡ Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. § Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	*7:30 a m	*9:00 p m
St. Louis Fast Line	‡8:15 p m	*7:50 a m
Cairo Mail	*7:30 a m	*9:00 p m
Cairo Express	‡8:15 p m	*7:50 a m
Springfield Express	*7:30 a m	*9:00 p m
Keokuk Passenger	*8:15 p m	*7:50 a m
**Gilman Passenger	*5:15 p m	*9:50 a m
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*6:10 a m	*7:45 a m
do do do	*8:00 a m	*8:40 a m
do do do	*12:10 p m	*1:40 p m
do do do	*3:00 p m	*4:45 p m
do do do	*5:15 p m	*6:30 p m
do do do	*6:10 p m	*7:45 p m

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted. ** On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

Ticket office, 21 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:30 a m	§3:45 p m
Pacific Night Express	†10:00 p m	§6:30 a m
Freeport and Dubuque Express	*9:15 a m	*2:00 p m
Freeport and Dubuque Express	*9:15 p m	*6:30 a m
Milwaukee Mail	*8:00 a m	*10:00 a m
Milwaukee Express	*9:45 a m	*4:00 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	*5:00 p m	*7:40 p m
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	11:00 p m	5:00 a m
Green Bay Express	†10:00 a m	§7:15 p m
Green Bay Express	*9:00 p m	*6:30 a m

†Sunday excepted. §Saturday excepted. ‡Monday excepted.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 83 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha and Leavenworth Ex.	*10:00 a m	*4:00 p m
Peru Accommodation	*5:00 p m	*9:30 a m
Night Express	†10:00 p m	§7:00 a m
Leavenworth Express	*10:00 p m	*7:00 a m

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, southwest corner of Madison and Canal-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	*7:00 a m	*6:30 p m
Special New York Express	*9:30 a m	*8:30 p m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	8:00 a m
Night Express	†10:00 p m	*6:30 a m
Elkhart Accommodation	*4:10 p m	*9:50 a m

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays ex. ‡ Mondays ex.

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.

Passenger depot, at P., C. & St. L. depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Out freight office, corner of Ann and Kinzie-sts. In freight office, at P., C. & St. L. Depot, corner of Halsted and Carroll-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	7:30 a m	7:00 p m
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Lafayette Ex., via St. Anne.	5:30 p m	11:45 a m
Danville Accommodation	3:30 p m	11:45 a m

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	*9:00 a m	*7:00 p m
Pacific Express	†5:15 p m	§6:30 a m
Fast Line	*9:00 p m	*9:00 a m
Mail	*5:00 a m	*6:30 p m
Valparaiso Accommodation	*3:30 p m	*9:45 a m

† Sundays excepted. ‡ Mondays excepted. * Saturdays and Sundays excepted.

Michigan Central and Great Western Railways.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air-line)	*5:00 a m	*8:30 p m
Day Express	*9:00 a m	*6:30 p m
Jackson Accommodation (daily)	3:30 p m	*8:00 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	8:00 a m
Night Express	†9:00 p m	*6:30 a m
FOR INDIANAPOLIS, VIA PERU ROAD.		
Mail	*5:00 a m	*8:30 p m
Night Express	*9:00 p m	*6:30 a m
FOR MUSKEGON AND WHITEHALL.		
Mail	*5:00 a m	*8:30 p m
Night Express	*9:00 p m	*6:30 a m
St. Joe Accommodation	*3:30 p m	*9:45 a m

† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

Ticket office, Briggs House, corner of Canal and Madison-sts. Depot, foot of Lake-st. All trains stop at Indiana-av. and Canal-st. Stations.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	*7:30 a m	*8:15 p m
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a m	*3:15 p m
Rock Island Express	*10:15 a m	*3:15 p m
Forreston Passenger	*5:00 p m	*9:15 a m
Galesburg Passenger	*5:00 p m	*9:15 a m
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	*5:00 p m	*9:15 a m
Aurora Passenger	*5:30 p m	*8:15 a m
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p m	10:15 a m
Pacific Night Express	‡10:00 p m	§6:15 a m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*6:15 a m	*7:15 a m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*1:15 p m	*2:15 p m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*6:15 p m	*7:15 p m
Riverside and Hinsdale	*8:15 a m	*9:15 a m

‡ Mondays excepted. * Sundays excepted. § Saturdays excepted.

...MER SUITS.
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ds, styles, prices,
and sizes Just
including a
line of White &
Linens, Cheviot
len Dusters, &c.
2,000
ED
LINEN
COATS,
EACH!
WARDS,
TT & CO.
3 State-st.,
West Madison-st.

FINANCIAL.
LE TRUST COMPY.
H CAPITAL,
000,000.
ED BY CONNECTICUT.
money on Western Real Estate Security.
DWARDS, Pres't.
DE, Vice Pres't.
, Jr., Vice Pres't.
ND, Secretary and Treas.
COMMITTEE OF TRUSTEES.
nedy, Pres. Nat. Bank Commerce,
gene Kelly & Co., New York,
New London.
St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute
Selin & Co., New York.
ets & Co., New York.
New York
cans must be made to
OGDEN & SCUDDER,
ts, Nixon's Building, Chicago.

ES MORTGAGE COMPANY
NEW YORK.
CAPITAL,
00 IN GOLD!
BABCOCK, President.
HOFFMAN, Treasurer.
...will loan for long periods on ...of ...in course of improvement, ...a Committee composed of the ...tlemen:
...baugh, Esq., Chairman;
...Esq., Wirt Dexter, Esq.,
...Esq., Homan G. Powers, Esq.
...dved and forms furnished at the ...any, S. W. corner Madison and ...
...ED W. SANSOME, Secretary.

County Treasurer, Cook
Chicago, June 8, 1872.
CO. BONDS
cent interest, payable
can be bought at par at
easurer's Office, East Wing
RUMSEY, Treasurer.

FIREMAN'S INS. CO.
...laims I hold for collection can now ...by calling at my office
...LIAM H. SISSON, Attorney,
...77 West Madison st., up-stairs.

MEDICAL.
ON THE HILLSIDE,"
Livingston Co., N. Y.
...appointed Hygienic Institute in ...commands finest scenery in West... ...soft spring water; good ...kind attendants, reasona... ...for genuine rest ...in summer or winter. Reached ...Rochester and Buffalo by Erie ...each way daily. Send stamp ...JAMES H. JACKSON, Secre... Dansville, Livingston Co., N. Y.

GETTYSBURG
WATER is sold at the spring at the ...three-gallon demijohns, $2.00 each ...$5.00 each. Cases of two dozen ...If the neighboring drug... ...invalids may have it sent from ...or Adams' Express, by enclos... ...Post Orders or checks. Physicians ...half for their own use at three... ...$2.50 each; six-gallon demijohns ...of two dozen quarts at $6.50 ...clerical vocation must be certified ...other responsible parties. ...Y BROS., 227 South Front-st.,

AD TIME-TABLE.
Departure of Trains.
ARRANGEMENT.
& Alton Railroad.
...Through Line, and Loui... ...from Chicago to Kansas ...West Side, near Madison-st.
Leave. Arrive.
...d Express ... *9:15 a m *5:00 p m
...xpress, via ... *9:15 a m *5:00 p m
...ashington Division ... *4:50 p m *9:40 p m
...mod'at'n ... *4:50 p m *9:20 a m
...ld Light-ning Line ... !9:00 p m !7:15 a m
...via Jack... 19:00 p m !7:15 a m
* Ex. Saturday. ! Ex. Monday. ...ine, and daily, except Saturday ...vision. ‡ Daily, via Main Line, ...nday, via Jacksonville Division.
Central Railroad.
...and foot of Twenty-second-st. ...Canal-st., corner of Madison.
...Woods ...
* Saturdays excepted.
...his train will be run to Cham...
Northwestern Railway.
...21 West Madison-st.
...Saturday excepted. ‡ Monday
Island & Pacific Rail-road.
...rrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket ...53 West Madison-st.
& Michigan Southern Railway.
...Monday ...
Ville & Vincennes Rail-road.
...P., C. & St. L. depot, corner of ...Out freight office, corner of ...In freight office, at P., C. & ...of Halsted and Carroll-sts.
Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway.
...Mondays excepted. ! Daily.
Central and Great Western Railway.
...and foot of Twenty-second-st. ...Canal-st., corner of Madison.
...Sundays excepted. ‡ Mon...
HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.
Burlington & Quincy Rail-road.
...House, corner of Canal and Madi... ...of Lake-st. All trains stop at ...Canal-st. Stations.
*Sundays excepted.

THE DEAD JOURNALIST.

Recollections of the Late James Gordon Bennett.

From the New York Sun.

I made the acquaintance of James Gordon Bennett something more than a third of a century ago. I had written from an interior country town a circumstantial account of a domestic difficulty, in which the parties were of high social consideration, and whose disagreements were the subject of much public discussion, and which finally culminated in a suit for divorce in the Courts and in the Legislature of the State. The *Herald* was then in a comparatively feeble condition, giving small promise of its future prosperous career. It struggled along during the first years of its existence, encountering obstacles and embarrassments that seemed insurmountable. But Mr. Bennett was far-seeing, sagacious, industrious, persevering, and determined to succeed. My communication was suited to the tone of the *Herald*, and it was published with characteristic comments and illustrations.

This led to an association between us, which ran through several years, during which our relations were as intimate as any he then had with persons whose pens were engaged on the *Herald*. He was an enigma, but I studied his character carefully, and came to know him as thoroughly as such a sphinx-like person could be understood. He possessed certain qualities that insured success in the great enterprise to which he devoted his life. He had quick perceptions, and knew almost intuitively what would chiefly engage the public attention on publication day. And his tact and address in seizing in advance upon the topic that was to become the subject of conversation in the city gave an interest to the *Herald* enjoyed by none of his contemporaries. He wrote with great facility, in a pleasant, readable style; but he lacked coherence, compactness, and continuity of purpose, as well as logical force, and hence failed to impress himself upon the popular mind. So that the *Herald*, although generally read, never controlled or directed public opinion. The editorial matter was written in a taking, but loose, inaccurate, and slap-dash style, without regard to consistency or any settled principles.

When I first became familiar with the internal arrangements of the *Herald*, the personnel of the establishment consisted of Thomas P. Kettell, who wrote the money articles, for which Bennett obtained all the credit; William H. Attree, the police and city reporter; a little Jew named Lee, who attended the Courts and furnished the legal intelligence; and Frederick Hudson, who collected the ship news. Kettell was the best financial editor of his day. He was careful in his facts, had a thorough knowledge of the subjects he was called upon to discuss, and wrote in an accurate and precise style. His financial articles constituted one of the most important features of the paper. He was the originator of the money column, which no paper of any pretensions is now without.

Attree was an incorrigible reprobate, full of ability of a certain kind, and an admirable reporter. That is, he had the faculty of turning everything into ridicule that jumped exactly with Bennett's humor. He would attend a public gathering of any kind, and give a readable caricature of the proceedings, interspersed with ludicrous comments, and an amusing description of incidents and circumstances that never occurred. Bennett was always quarrelling with Attree, stigmatizing him with all sorts of opprobrious epithets, and threatening to discharge him; but his consummate audacity saved him.

When President Van Buren visited the city in the summer of 1840 there was a great procession and parade. The Democrats turned out in force, banners flying, music filling the air, with every appliance calculated to make an impression on the people. Here was an opportunity for the display of Attree's peculiar talent, and it got noised about that the *Herald* of the following day was to contain a full account of the affair, with ludicrous cuts and caricatures, and there was a strong desire among the Democrats to baffle the scheme. Aaron Vanderpool, afterward Judge of the Supreme Court, but then a Member of Congress, and known as the "Kinderhook Roarer," interested himself actively to prevent the success of the undertaking. He had the assistance of William B. Maclay, then a growing politician. As a preliminary step, they procured Attree to be plied with liquor of all sorts until he became totally oblivious of everything in progress. He had the capacity of a seasoned cask, and he devoted himself faithfully to taking notes, after drinking enough to have made any other reporter in the city blind drunk. But he succumbed at last, and by the time the performances were over he was fast asleep in Jones' Second Ward Hotel on Nassau street. The Democrats were apprised of the state of things, and they plumed themselves upon having thwarted a design which, if carried out according to the original programme, would not fail to have a damaging effect on the party. About 9 o'clock that night Attree's retreat was discovered, and he was taken around to the *Herald* office, on Ann street, roaring drunk, and as wild and as unmanageable as a Comanche. But newspaper men are full of expedients. Attree was thoroughly drenched with cold water, and, recovering his faculties partially, he was placed on a lounge in the editorial room, an expeditious penman procured, the notes taken during the day read to Attree, and he dictated a report of the transactions of the day in capital style, and the *Herald* appeared rather late on the following morning, with nearly a broadside of letter-press devoted to the Democratic demonstration, illustrated with the most ludicrous caricatures.

When Mr. Vanderpool was asked for an explanation, his reply was that he had never before known so much good liquor expended with so poor a result.

Mr. Bennett hectored, scolded, and bullied Lee constantly. He was a painstaking reporter, but he was too careful to suit the tone of the *Herald*. Bennett had taken a strong dislike to Mr. Noah, who was a Judge of the City Court, and he had directed poor Lee, in reporting the proceedings of the Court, to ridicule and abuse the Judge. One morning he took Lee to task for disregarding his instructions. "Dom it, Lee," said he, "I don't like the manner in which you report the doings in old Noah's court."

"I do the best I can, Mr. Bennett," whined Lee. "I recount everything done there. The proceedings are formal, and nothing of much interest occurs."

"Oh, the deil! That's not the thing at all. I want you to abuse and ridicule the old wretch. Show him up, and make his court ridiculous."

"That's all very well," said Lee; "but if I should carry out your instructions, ridicule the Court, and misrepresent the proceedings, I should get put in the Tombs."

"The very thing. Just what I want. Get into the Tombs as soon as you can. So much capital for the *Herald*."

Hudson, who grew up to be an invaluable man on the *Herald*, was a mere lad at that time—a fine fellow, as simple as a child, but industrious, persevering, and assiduous in the discharge of his duties. Bennett was inclined to underrate his capacity, but, after some persuasion, consented that an opportunity should be afforded to test his powers. The Sultana, a vessel bearing the flag of the Imaum of Muscat, was in port at the time, and some members of the city government invited her officers to a junketting down on Long Island. Hudson was directed to go on the trip and write an account of it for the *Herald*. The gentleman who had undertaken to befriend the young man was so anxious that the report should be well made that he remained at the office until a late hour for the purpose of looking it over. When the paper came out, Mr. Bennett's attention was called to the account with the remark that it was a creditable thing. He read it carefully saying: "Yes, well enough, but I see you had to alter it in two or three places," thus showing the acuteness of his scrutiny.

Hudson's friend insisted that Bennett did not do him justice, and that as he grew older and had more experience he would be a very useful man on the *Herald*.

"You may be right," was the rejoinder. "He is faithful, does his work diligently, and I shouldn't wonder if he made the most of the capital that his Maker gave him."

Bennett lived to appreciate the many excellent and noble qualities both of head and heart possessed by Hudson, and gave him more of his confidence than he often bestowed upon anybody.

The dashing course of the *Herald*, so different from that of the staid old "blanket sheets" which it was constantly ridiculing, brought upon the editor no end of personal assaults. He was severely beaten in the streets, and attacked in his office and elsewhere, but without any effect upon the tone of his paper. Watson Webb, whom Bennett was constantly ridiculing and abusing, inflicted severe personal chastisement upon him repeatedly. Shortly after one of these visitations, Bennett came into the editorial-room, remarking, "I've just met Webb on Broadway, and I looked him square in the face." Kettell asked, "Did you look straight at him?" "As straight as I could," was the reply, given with a pleasant laugh, full of the queer sense of humor for which he was remarkable.

A man named Hale, who kept a newsroom in the Exchange, attacked Bennett with an extemporized slung-shot, made of a junk bottle and a pocket handkerchief, and beat him cruelly. Hamblin, of the Bowery Theatre, incensed by a damaging criticism in the *Herald*, attacked Bennett in his office, which was then on the corner of Nassau and Beekman streets. Hamblin was a large, powerful-looking man, but he had no courage, and but little strength. He was accompanied on this expedition by Tom Flynn, Billy Williams, and other members of his theatrical company. Bennett attempted no resistance. Hamblin struck him two or three blows, when Flynn and Williams interfered, and the scrimmage came to an end. The *Herald* next morning gave a full account of the affair, and charging that Hamblin, or some of his ruffians, had robbed the money-drawer of the establishment while it was in progress. A few nights after, Williams gave Hamblin a severe flogging at a drinking house corner of Leonard street and Broadway, and the *Herald* showed up the parties in a light so damaging to Hamblin that he went to the *Herald* office, and made all sorts of concessions and protestations to smooth matters and settle the difficulty. A truce was patched up between them which was never broken.

The *Herald* soon came to be regarded as infallible in all matters connected with the stage, and managers and actors always deprecated its censure, and strove by every means in their power to conciliate its good will. When Wikoff came to this country as business manager of Fanny Elssler, he took extraordinary pains to propitiate the favor of Mr. Bennett. He toadied and fawned upon him with such fulsome adulation as to create a feeling of profound disgust, and when the editor departed on his nuptial tour he advised the person whom he left in charge of the paper not to be bothered much by that fellow Wikoff. Elssler was at that time in Philadelphia, and on her return to fill an engagement at the Park Theatre, Wikoff called at the office and demanded to have a long rigmarole of an article he had written published in the editorial columns. It was represented to him such a thing was inconsistent with the character of the paper—that the reporter would give such an account of the dancer's performance as might be proper. Wikoff left in a huff, and presently returned with a message from Mr. Bennett's mother-in-law, directing that the article should be inserted as he desired. Wikoff was told that Mrs. Crean might go to the bow-wows, and it was intimated to him that if he did not make a speedy departure the usual way, he would make his exit by the window.

On Mr. Bennett's return, after some comments upon the manner in which the paper had been conducted in his absence, he remarked, "You had some trouble with Wikoff, didn't you?"

"Nothing worth mentioning," was the reply.

"You told him Mrs. Crean might go to the devil?"

"Yes, I did."

"Well, she may"—and there the conversation ended.

After the first fifteen or eighteen months, the receipts of the *Herald* began to exceed its expenses. Everybody abused it, but the enterprise, industry, and intelligence of its proprietor constrained almost everybody to read it. The paper was Mr. Bennett's passion. It absorbed his whole attention and thought, even in its early days, when it was doubtful whether its existence could be prolonged. He appreciated the value of early and exclusive intelligence, and paid liberally for news items or information that was available, not to reward those who furnished it, but to stimulate the authors to further exertions by which the paper might profit.

The great political campaign of 1840 was the turning point in the career of the *Herald*. Mr. Bennett had no political theories or doctrines of any kind, nor did he care at all for parties, as such, or for any of the individuals of which they were composed. But he appreciated the advantages of being on the winning side, and early in the contest between Van Buren and Harrison, he contracted the opinion that the Whigs were to triumph. And then he had a strong feeling of personal dislike to Van Buren, and was often abusive in speaking of that gentleman. Large offers were made to him, in the hope of inducing him to surrender his columns to the control of the Whigs during that campaign, but he rejected them at once. He understood the value of an independent position, and that he always maintained.

On the death of General Harrison, a fortuitous concurrence of circumstances brought the *Herald* into intimate relations with Mr. Tyler, and these relations subsisted during the first three years of his term. Its influence with the Administration exceeded that of all the other papers in the country, and any reasonable request of Mr. Bennett was readily acceded to by the President. The circulation of the paper was largely augmented during these years. He was often furnished with exclusive intelligence of the intentions of the Government in advance of his contemporaries, and of this he made the most, taunting them with the superior advantages he enjoyed. He relished this rivalry greatly, and enjoyed the jealousy of his competitors who were left behind in the race.

Whether the *Herald* has wrought more good than evil, I will not undertake to say. The problem is beyond my solution. No paper ever published has been more eagerly sought for or had a wider currency. Mr. Bennett was the best purveyor of news of his day. I should not like to pronounce upon the personal merits of any man; but, as Andrew Fairservice said of Rob Roy, "There are many things ower bad for blessing, and ower gude for banning," besides the *Herald*.

THE NAUGHTY DEARS.

How Women Try to Smuggle, and How They Are Caught.

Fanny Howell writes in the July number of *Scribner's Monthly* an entertaining story about those of her own sex who become smugglers. She says:

Women are frequently smugglers of fine laces, but rarely of jewels. On the Italy, however, some valuable jewels were recently seized, having been found in a quilted underskirt. A quiet-looking frau, recently landed from Bremen, had a double-quilted petticoat filled with Shetland shawls, caps and stockings. Another on the Westphalia had a quantity of the finest silk bindings, two valuable watches, two silk dress patterns, two dozen silver spoons, a dozen silver forks, and eight pieces of silk galloon quilted into a skirt of serge. A companion on the same steamer had seventy-three bundles of sewing silk and twenty-nine pairs of kid gloves secreted on her person—scarcely concealed, however, as the foolish Fraulein had tied strong cords about her hips, and the smuggled articles were suspended in such a way that she was scarcely able to reach the dock.

The muff is a very ordinary cover for smuggled laces. An Englishwoman, recently landing from one of the Inman steamers, had the cotton removed from her muff, and its place filled with valuable laces. The muff was strapped to her person, where it stood for *embonpoint*.

In one petticoat of this lady were found gloves in quantity; in the facings of her dress, cigars; and in the voluminous gathers of a second petticoat were meerschaum pipes in sections.

A French woman, extravagantly dressed, and moving suspiciously, was invited into the room of the Inspectress recently. Her petticoat proved to be nine yards of superior black velvet, one selvedge being gathered into a waistband, which also held a dress pattern of Ponton silk. The facing of the velvet petticoat, which was put on with the nicest care, was well padded with Chantilly laces, cunningly run together; and the ruffle on the bottom of this imperial under-garment consisted of five rows of rich Chantilly flouncing, caught together, quite likely, in the hope that it would be taken for one piece. An immense seizure of English open faced watches has recently been made upon the person of a well-appearing American woman, who had them neatly encased in the tucks of a heavy flannel petticoat.

Sometimes the German women seek to evade the tariff dues in the most awkward manner; as, witness the stupidity of hanging nine watch-chains about one's neck, with a valuable watch at the end of each chain. Frau Stumpf said she had been told that watches were worn by the passengers, and the officers did not take them.

A desperate-looking woman, coming on one of the English steamers lately, on being examined exhibited an amusing spectacle, with a silver cake-basket lashed to each hip, and two huge dress patterns festooned as "filling," there and thereabouts. On being detected, this woman, in terrible rage, drew a knife on the Inspectress.

Some of the smuggling expedients are, of course, extremely amusing. A *spirituelle* little French woman had on her husband's red flannel drawers, and these were tied in puffs, here and there. On being "unpacked," there came forth a Bohemian glass toilet set, two dozen salt-cellars, three dozen silver spoons, three dozen silver forks, several little articles of *bijouterie* in bronze and crystal, and some fine Swiss wood carvings; all of which were put up in the softest tissue paper and paper shavings, that they might not strike against each other. When the little body was unloaded, no one laughed more heartily than she.

The California Mustang.

The native California horse, like the Indian, will soon be numbered among the things of the past. With all his defects, he has qualities and points of rare value, that should be preserved. He can thrive and subsist where the American or English bloods would starve; is fleet and sure-footed as the mule, while his powers of endurance in the harness or under the saddle are unequalled. He is small of stature, but as symmetrical as the Arabian; wild by nature, and often vicious, but always spirited, and, with proper training and kind treatment, frequently exhibits all the affectionate sensibilities of the best breeds. It is no uncommon feat for him to carry a good rider 100 miles in a day, and it is claimed that many of them can go much further in that time. We have seen specimens that, at the age of 16 years, were as gay and fiery as the best blooded five-year olds, and that would kill the most enduring of them on a short or long journey. As saddle horses they are preferred by all who know them best, as they are also for all light work. It has always seemed to us passing strange that no attempt has ever yet been made in California to preserve the admirable qualities of this ancient stock of horses in their purity. To permit them to ignobly perish, as now seems likely, would be as singular as unfortunate.—*Ventura Signal.*

Beer in Boston.

Boston Correspondence of the New York World.

It was found necessary in the interest of the foreign bands to relax the stringent liquor law, which forbids the sale of lager beer.

An appalling concerted howl went up from every band when they discovered that beer was prohibited. For a moment the success of the jubilee was imperilled. In vain the city fathers poured out champagne, in vain his Honor lavished the refreshing eloquence of his nature upon them, in vain General Banks referred, with tears in his eyes, to the bonds of universal brotherhood. "Beer first and universal brotherhood afterwards" was the indignant response. At last the stern moral nature of Boston gave way, and a brewer's wagon was allowed to leave its refreshing load at the Coliseum only. The consequence is, that lager can now be had in Boston only at the Coliseum. This is the last and greatest concession of New England morality to the dangerous spirit of Gilmoreism which is springing up here.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, June 21.

Financial affairs generally have settled into a quiet condition, that is likely to last for a month or two. As far as our local market is concerned, it is probable that money will continue abundant here all summer, and the fears so generally entertained here four or five months ago, that one of the results of the October fire would be a pinch for money some time this spring or summer, have entirely disappeared. The large loss of local capital has been more than made up by the influx of new capital from abroad, which would have found less opportunity for investment here if that disaster had not occurred. The ownership of property and the profits of business have, to some extent, been transferred to new hands, but as far as the prosperity of the city, and its prospects for business are concerned, this is a matter of no importance except that it shows that the country cannot get along without Chicago, and that if the city were entirely burned down, new capital would at once flow in to rebuild it, and continue the trade as usual.

Exchange was firmer to-day, and sold between banks at 75c to 80c per $1,000 discount. It is apparent, however, that shipments of grain and cattle from here eastward are increasing. The grain markets have been relieved from the stop-the-way policy of the cliques that have been holding grain here to gamble in warehouse receipts, and business in line of trade has assumed a healthier tone.

Currency is rather scarce in this market, but the demand from the country has fallen off, and this, together with some considerable amounts that have been ordered from New York during the last few days, will make the supply more nearly commensurate with the demand.

AN IMPORTANT SUIT.

The Bloomington *Pantagraph* calls attention to the fact that the suit brought by direction of the Railroad Commissioners of Illinois against the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company, under the law of 1871, for discrimination in charges for transportation of freight and passengers, will be tried before Judge Tipton, of the Eighth Judicial Circuit of this State, on June 25. The case is, in some respects, one of the greatest importance ever tried in this State. It involves the question of the right of a State to control the action of a corporation created by the State. Directly the case involves the forfeiture of the franchise of the road, but this is only a minor consideration, because the final decision in the Supreme Court of the State, or of the United States, concerns directly the interests of every citizen of the whole country, as in its wider bearing it will establish a principle, one way or the other, as between railroads and the people, the magnitude of whose results can hardly be conceived. The case has been before the court for a long time, delayed by the technicalities of legal rules, but will doubtless now reach a decision. The counsel on either side are among the ablest in the State, and a trial will be of great general interest.

THE LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean, Bankers, furnish quotations for Government bonds and local securities, as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
United States 6s of '81	119¼	119½
5-20s of '62	113¾	113½
5-20s of '64	113½	113¾
5-20s of '65	114	114¼
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	116½	116¾
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	117	117¼
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	117	117¼
10-40s	111	....
United States 5s (new issue)	112	....
United States Currency 6s	114¼	114½
Northern Pacific gold 7-30s		100 and int.
Illinois County and Town 10s		95@98
Chicago City 7s		100 and int.
Cook County 7s		100 and int.
Gold Exchange		113¾
Sterling Exchange (large drafts)	109¼@109½	109¾@110¼

LATEST.

NEW YORK, June 21.—Gold dull and steady at 113½@113¾; loans, 2 to 4 per cent for carrying. Clearings, $40,000,000.

Governments quiet.

On the Stock Exchange Erie was the chief feature, ranging from 51¾ to 53¾, with the latest transactions at 52¾. The remainder of the list was dull and strong, with an advance of ¼c from the opening prices.

Money easy at 3 to 5 per cent.

State bonds firm for Tennessees, and weak for new South Carolinas. The balance was dull and steady. Michigan Central has declared a dividend of 5 per cent, payable July 5.

Sterling, 109½.

Governments:

Coups, '81	119¼	Coups, '67	117¼
Coups, '62	113¾	Coups, '68	117¼
Coups, '64	113¾	10-40s	111½
Coups, '65	114¼	Currency 6s	114½
Coups, '65 (new)	116¾	New 5s	112½

State bonds:

Missouris	97½	Old Virginias	44
Old Tennessees	73½	Old N. Carolinas	32½
New Tennessees	73½	New N. Carolinas	21
New Virginias	50		

Stocks closed:

Canton	101	St. Paul	53
W. U. Tel	75	St. Paul preferred	77½
Quicksilver	45	Wabash	75
Adams Express	96	Wabash preferred	85
Wells & Fargo	90	Fort Wayne	95½
Am. M. U. (ex-div.)	70	Terre Haute	20
United States Ex	80	Terre Haute pref'd	59
Pacific Mail	69¼	Chicago & Alton	115
New York Central	97½	C. & A. preferred	116
N. Y. C. scrip	97	O. & M.	46
Erie	53¼	C., C. & C.	95¼
Erie preferred	73	C., B. & Q.	130
Harlem	115	Lake Shore	95½
Harlem preferred	125	Indiana Central	35
Michigan Central	117	Illinois Central	136
Pittsburgh	91	Union Pacific stocks	38
Northwestern	75	Union Pacific bonds	89
N. W. pfd (ex-div.)	90	Cent. Pacific bonds	104¼
Rock Island	116¼	Del. Lack & West'n	107
New Jersey Central	109¼	B., H. & Erie	8½

REAL ESTATE.

Instruments Filed for Record Friday, June 21.

CITY PROPERTY.

Walsh st, bet Morgan and Fisk sts, n f, 25x100 ft, dated June 17; consideration, $1,050.

Lot 13, in n e ¼ Block 18, of s e ¼ Sec 17, 39, 14, dated May 1; consideration, $1,000.

Lot 15, in Block 1 of Sutton's Block 28, Sec 33, 39, 14, dated March 21; consideration, $650.

Lot 16, in same, dated March 21; consideration, $650.

Sangamon st, bet Fulton and Lake sts, w f, 22x125 ft, with improvements, dated June 19; consideration, $5,000.

Indiana av, 150 ft n of Twenty-second st, w f, 25x178½ ft, dated June 18; consideration, $5,000.

Indiana av, 150 ft n of Twenty-second st, w f, 50x178½ ft, dated June 18; consideration, $7,000.

Lot 60, in Block 8, of s w ¼ Sec 29, 39, 14, dated June 25; consideration, $900.

Fulton st, bet Lincoln and Robey sts, s f, 25 ft to alley, dated May 22; consideration, $3,600.

10 lots in Block 13, Sec 7, 39, 14, dated June 7; consideration, $5,000.

Und ½ of Lots 1 to 4, in Block 43, and Lot 3, in Block 58, Ogden's Addition, dated May 23; consideration, $15,000.

West Washington st, s w cor of Carpenter st, n f, 100x160 ft, dated June 19; consideration, $35,000.

Lot 1 of Lot 50, in Block 8 of Block 5, Sheffield's Addition, dated June 21; consideration, $1,000.

Fremont st, bet Sophia and Centre sts, e f, 24x125 ft, dated May 2; consideration, $2,800.

Southwestern av, s of and near Polk st, n w f, 24 ft to alley, dated June 12; consideration, $1,250.

Lot 27, in Block 8, of s w ¼ Sec 20, 39, 14, dated May 11; consideration, $600.

Lots 1 to 12 and 39 to 50, in Block 2, and Lots 13 to 38, in Block 3 of Harrison's Blocks 1 and 2, Section 19, 39, 14, dated June 10; consideration, $17,500.

The premises No. 17 Blue Island av, dated June 14; consideration, $7,000.

Lots 20, 23, 26, 27, 30, 31, and 34, in Lot 1, and Lots 30 to 32, in Lot 4, all in Block 25, Section 29, 39, 14, dated June 21; consideration, $5,000.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 11 and 12, in Block 1, of Hitchcock's n e ¼ of s e ¼ Section 4, 38, 14, dated May 31; consideration, $3,240.

Lots 16 and 17, in Block 5, in same Subdivision, dated June 21; consideration, $1,600.

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, June 21.

The following are the receipts and shipments of flour, grain, and produce for the past twenty-four hours:

	Received. 1872.	Received. 1871.	Shipped. 1872.	Shipped. 1871.
Flour, brls	6,200	3,682	7,908	6,262
Wheat, bu	21,510	24,860	4,272	25,000
Corn, bu	171,520	231,930	31,012	130,397
Oats, bu	102,480	33,135	141,201	113,992
Rye, bu	750	....	350	....
Barley, bu	2,250	500	1,200	....
Grass seed, lbs	27,240	9,750	....	....
Flax seed, lbs	39,700	....	....	....
Broom corn, lbs	19,800	12,450	24,500	23,658
Cured meats, lbs	51,120	9,840	397,880	155,520
Beef, brls	....	....	50	....
Pork, brls	1	30	82	641
Lard, lbs	7,900	64,540	32,500	37,200
Tallow, lbs	53,300	17,600	1,000	18,975
Butter, lbs	88,140	138,073	147,067	85,386
Live hogs, No	9,380	6,686	10,389	6,259
Cattle, No	2,553	2,036	1,864	1,294
Sheep, No	1,107	1,117	....	....
Hides, lbs	162,248	107,645	81,900	110,800
Highwines, brls	344	204	357	150
Wool, lbs	90,940	170,120	359,711	283,923
Potatoes, bu	1,340	2,042	880	....
Lumber, m	7,731	6,000	2,413	2,579
Shingles, m	2,880	3,402	3,323	2,430
Lath, m	695	393	123	403
Salt, brls	....	....	1,340	861

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 535 bu wheat; 1,035 bu corn; 678 bu oats; 615 bu rye.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 87 cars wheat; 445 cars and 28,600 bu corn; 127½ cars oats; 1 car rye. Total, (721 cars) 353,000 bu.

A card was exhibited on 'Change to-day—literally "posted," as it was nailed to a post—which graphically showed the progress of the operators in the late corners. It read thus:

"First stage; plenty money, no wheat.

Second stage; plenty wheat, no money.

Third stage; no wheat, no money."

That tells the whole story; and it is a wonder that sharp business men have not learned the lesson ere this. It is easy enough for a man to run up prices, so long as he keeps on buying sellers being always willing to advance quotations. But when the buyer begins to unload the boot changes rapidly to the other leg. When the holder proceeds to sell out he no longer controls prices; and his profits often vanish into thin air in the attempt to realize.

The popular indignation against the engineers of the late corner in oats is rather growing than on the decrease. Several lots of oats have recently been tendered on puts, and refused, but with the harrassing addendum that the numbers and dates of the receipts tendered are first copied by the parties who refuse to receive them. This fact is accepted as an indication that the firm means to show fight, and wrath is at the boiling point in the hearts of many. The oats thus refused are generally sold on the market, and a bill sent in for the difference.

Another valuable fact is that parties are around offering to buy up the Chandler puts on oats at about 10c on the dollar, and several sales were made at that figure this morning. It is shrewdly suspected by some that these purchases were made in the interest of Chandler & Co.

Of course, so far as the contest between the bulls and bears are concerned, in oats, or any other description of property, the general community has little interest, except as the contest affects the general welfare, or the rights of members of the community who are dragged into the struggle against their will. But, even if two men play at the unlawful game of faro, and it can be proved that one has cheated the other, the law will afford protection to the loser. There are a great many people who are unable to so far sympathize with Mr. Chandler as to be willing to lose the money they have paid to him or his representatives without a struggle, which may reach outside of the Board of Trade, and into the law courts. Especially is this probable, as some of them consider that in their case insult has been added to injury.

The individual losses that are most deeply to be deplored are, however, more sustained by men who did not speculate. One of these instances was mentioned to-day. A man in Whiteside County had 15,000 bu of oats on hand, his own property. He sold them in Chicago before the corner was started, at 33c per bu, to be delivered in June. The question of the corner made it impossible for him to deliver those oats into store in Chicago, and he bought in at 45c per bu. The oats have been sent in here and sold at 31c per bu. He thus sustains a loss of 12c per bu, or $1,800 on the whole, against $400 of profit which he would have made but for the nefarious corner. There are people in the world who are foolish enough to believe that Mr. Chandler is morally responsible for that loss, though he may evade the legal responsibility.

The leading produce markets were moderately active to-day, and prices were generally steady, except in wheat and oats, which were again lower. The receipts of grain are not so large as has been expected, but the shipping movement is also falling off, the outward movement being light for this season of the year. The weather to-day was fine, and reports from the country were generally favorable for the crops. There was a satisfactorily active business doing in the grocery market, and the prevalent feeling was one of firmness. The exception was refined sugars, which were slightly easier, owing to the prospect of an early resumption of work at the refineries. The demand, however, is large, and steadily increasing, and as the stocks are generally light, dealers do not look for much lower prices. Coffees were firm at the recent advance. Syrups and rice were also strong, the tendency of the former being upward. Cloves advanced 2c. Other goods in the list were quoted steady. The dry goods trade was rather quiet, the demand being mainly in the shape of small orders to complete assortments. Prices were generally firm. The butter market was without decided change. The demand, as during the preceding days of the week, was chiefly confined to good and choice grades to supply consumptive wants, though at the present low prices there seems to be a disposition to speculate. There is an increasing inquiry for grain bags, and although the active season has not yet commenced, the feeling is exceedingly firm and all standard brands will no doubt go higher. The present rates are 40@40½c for Stark; 39c for Ludlow; 38c for Lewiston; and 35c for American. Cheese was in fair request both to supply the local and interior trade, but the stocks are larger than is desirable and prices are weak. New York factory is now selling at 12@13c, and Western do at 11@12c. Except a slightly increased demand no change was visible in the coal market. Prices are firm at $9.00 for prepared Lehigh; at $8.00 for Lackawanna; and at $9.00 for Erie and Walnut Hill. In the fish market a fair degree of activity was witnessed, but prices were generally easy. There was, however, no quotable decline, except in low grades of mackerel, which were "off" 25c per ½ brl. Hay was dull and lower, prices declining to $15.50@16.50, for beaten pressed timothy. Oils, paints, and colors continue in good request at former rates. The market for lumber at the yards continues active, and prices are more fully sustained. Metals and tinners' stock were in active demand, but for copper prices were lower. Nails ruled more active, owing to a decline of 25c, sales now being effected upon the basis of $5.25 rates. Naval stores were dull, while the markets for iron, cooperage, broom corn, and wool were fairly active. Seeds were more active, and higher on millet and Hungarian. Salt sold at unchanged figures.

Highwines were in moderate demand, and firm at the advance noted yesterday. Sales were made of 300 brls at 85c. The market closed strong.

Lake freights were quiet and steady at yesterday's rates, except we note a slightly easier feeling on through rates to Boston. A total of seven charters was reported, which will carry out 20,000 bu wheat; 13,000 bu corn, and 160,000 bu oats. The offerings of vessels were light. Sail rates closed at 8c for corn, 9c for wheat, and 6c for oats to Buffalo; 13c for corn to Oswego, and 13½c for do to Kingston. Through rates on corn were quoted at 24c to Portland, 24½c to Boston, and 22½@23c to New York.

Provisions were in moderate demand, and the market ruled quite firm on all descriptions of produce, with no important change in prices. Mess pork was 5c per brl higher and sold steady at yesterday's outside quotations. Meats were in fair demand, but with nothing doing except in hams, as bids were generally below the views of holders. The stocks of meats are light; estimated at not more than 6,000,000@7,000,000 lbs. The market closed at the following range of quotations: Mess pork, cash or seller June, $12.30@12.35; do seller July, $12.45@12.47½; do seller August, $12.50@12.55; do seller September, $12.65@12.70. Lard, cash or seller June, $8.72½@8.75; do seller July, $8.60@8.85; summer lard, $8.00@8.10. Dry salted meats, 4¾@5c for shoulders, and 6½c for short ribs; no short clear offered. Boxed meats ⅛@¼c higher than the above quotations for loose. Sweet pickled hams, 9½@10c for summer, and 9@9½c for summer. Bacon quoted at 5½@5¾c for shoulders; 7½@7¾c for short ribs; 7½@7¾c for clear; 11@12c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $10.00; extra mess beef, $11.00. Beef hams, $26.00. City tallow, 8½@8¾c. Sales were reported of 60 brls mess pork, at $12.35; 200 brls do at $12.32½; 100 brls do, buyer the month at $12.40; 1,000 brls do, seller July, at $12.45; 150 tcs lard at $8.75; 200 tcs summer sweet pickled hams at 10c; 50 tcs yellow grease at 6c.

Flour was dull at former quotations. There were but few buyers present, and most holders were willing to shade prices had there been any inducement to do so. Sales were reported of 100 brls white winter extras on private terms; 100 brls spring extras at $8.50; 100 brls do on private terms; 50 brls rye flour at $4.37½. Total, 350 brls. Also 20 tons bran at $11.00 on track; 30 tons do at $11.50 delivered on through cars; and 10 tons corn meal at $15.50 on track.

Wheat was active but lower, and irregular at the decline. Options for next month declined 1½c from the inside figures of yesterday, while wheat for present delivery was much weaker, being almost unsalable, though offered at August prices. It was noted as a very unusual occurrence that a shipper bought 20,000 bu to be forwarded to Liverpool. Such a transaction has not been practicable in this market for several weeks past, having been too high the whole time. Wheat was quoted lower in New York, and easier in Liverpool, but the great cause of our weakness was the fact that the king of the late wheat combination was selling out the balance of his stock, while some other minor holders followed his lead. These offerings being principally for this month made cash wheat relatively weak; it closed at $1.32½ for No. 1 or No. 2 spring. Seller July opened at $1.35; declined to $1.33, improved to $1.34, and closed at $1.33½. Seller August sold at $1.30@1.33, closing at $1.32, and seller the year at $1.17@1.19. Cash sales were reported of 20,000 bu No. 2 spring at $1.33½; 5,000 bu at $1.32½; 41,600 bu do at $1.33; 47,400 bu do at $1.32; 20,000 bu do at $1.32½; 6,600 bu do at $1.32; 400 bu by sample at $1.34. Total 141,000 bu.

Corn was active, and averaged about ½c higher than the closing figures of yesterday, though rather unsettled by rumors of a lower Liverpool and a rather weak tone in New York. The receipts were rather less than usual, however, and the storm of last evening, with the cooler weather of to-day, brought out a good many orders to buy, principally from the country shorts, who became apprehensive that the next crop will be a poor one. The shippers took hold rather less liberally than usual, being hampered by the fact that but little freight room was offering. Seller July opened at 43½c, advanced to 44c, fell back ½c, improved to 44c, and closed easier at 43½c; seller August sold at 45½@45¾c; seller September at 46@46½c; and seller the month or regular at 42½@43c, all closing at the inside. Cash sales were reported of 15,600 bu No. 2 at 43½c; 43,000 bu do at 43¼c; 45,800 bu do at 43⅜c; 5,000 bu do at 43¾c; 63,800 bu do at 43½c; 10,000 bu do at 43⅝c; 67,000 bu do at 43c; 5,000 bu do at 42½c; 35,000 bu do at 42c; 7,600 bu rejected at 39c; 11,400 bu do at 38½c; 2,400 bu do at 38c; 800 bu no grade at 33c; 400 bu do at 32½c; 400 bu do at 32c; 800 bu do at 31c; 800 bu do at 30c; 400 bu do at 29c; 400 bu do at 28c. Total, 310,600 bu.

Oats were more active, but easier, owing to an easier feeling reported from New York, which was probably due to the report that there that arrangements are in progress for shipping out the greater part of the Chandler oats to that city. There was a fair speculative demand, and the market was steady at the decline. Seller the month sold at 30@30¼c; seller July at 31@31¼c; and seller August at 29@29½c, all closing dull at the inside. Cash sales were reported of 43,200 bu at 30½c; 16,000 bu at 30¼c; 25,000 bu at 30⅜c; 52,800 bu at 30c; 1,200 bu rejected at 27c; 600 bu, by sample, at 35c. Total, 138,000 bu.

Rye was dull and unchanged, there being no buyers present. Sales were limited to 800 bu No. 2, at 65c.

Barley was inactive, and nominally unchanged, at 49@50c for No. 2, and 44@45c for No. 3.

W. G. Cutler & Co., of Milwaukee, have the following in reference to wool:

"The clip of Wisconsin will be, this year, about 5,000,000 lbs, a slight increase on last year, of which 2,000,000 lbs is required for consumption in this State. There can be no pressing necessity on the part of farmers for selling the whole clip immediately after it is shorn, as they are sure of a home market at full prices, later in the season, if they choose to hold.

"The London sales which commence to-day, will have much to do with establishing prices here for the new clip. 120,000,000 lbs will be offered, and buyers from all parts of the world will compete in the purchase; and as the short supply for the next six months is to be made up from foreign sources, we hope to report settled prices as soon as the result of the sale is known."

Since the above was in type, the London sale has opened dull, and easier than had been anticipated.

LATEST.

In the afternoon provisions were quiet and steady; wheat do; corn active and a shade easier; oats lower for future. Sales on the call were 600 brls mess pork, seller July, at $12.45; 500 brls do at $12.47½; 15,000 bu wheat, at $1.32½; 5,000 bu do seller July at $1.33½; 10,000 bu do at $1.33⅞; 5,000 bu do at $1.33⅝; 35,000 bu seller August at $1.31½; 5,000 bu seller the year at $1.18¼; 10,000 bu corn, seller June at 43⅛c; 15,000 bu seller July at 43⅜c; 10,000 bu do at 43⅝c; 5,000 bu seller August at 45⅛c; 115,000 bu do at 45⅛c; 5,000 bu seller September at 46⅛c; 30,000 bu do at 46⅛c; 10,000 bu oats at 29⅛c; 6,000 bu seller July at 30⅛c; 5,000 bu do at 30¼c; 10,000 bu do at 30c; 25,000 bu do at 29⅝c; 10,000 bu do at 29⅜c; 5,000 bu seller August at 28⅝c.

The following were the closing prices on the call:

	Bid.	Asked.
Mess pork, cash or seller June	....	$12 32½
Mess pork, seller July	12 45	12 50
Mess pork, seller August	12 55	12 62½
Mess pork, seller 12 months	12 10	....
Lard, cash or seller the month	....	....
Lard, seller July	8.62½	8.75
Wheat, cash or seller June	1.31½	1.32½
Wheat, seller July	1.33¾	1.33⅞
Wheat, seller August	1.31⅜	1.31½
Wheat, seller the year	1.18	1.18¼
Corn, cash or seller June	42¾	42⅞
Corn, seller July	43⅝	43¾
Corn, seller August	45⅛	45¼
Corn, seller September	46⅛	46¼
Corn, seller the year	....	....
Oats, cash or seller June	29¾	30
Oats, seller July	30¼	30⅜
Oats, seller August	28⅝	29

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, June 21.

BUTTER—Under this head there were no new features to note. Business was generally reported dull, and the easy feeling noticeable for some time past is still prevalent. Choice lots were being held with some show of firmness, but for other descriptions there was a pretty general disposition to shade prices, dealers being anxious to prevent further accumulations. We quote: Strictly choice dairy at 15@17c; fair to good grades at 12@14c; inferior to common at 7@11c.

BAGGING—The general market was moderately active, and prices were firm and unchanged. There is an increasing inquiry for grain bags, and the tendency of prices is still upward. We quote: Stark, 40@40½c; Grahampton, 38c; Philadelphia, 38c; Ludlow, 39c; Lewiston, 38c; American, 35c; Royal River, 37c; burlaps bags, 21@23c; gunnies, single, 18@19c; do double, 28c; wool sacks, 68@70c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—In this branch of the market there was a good demand on city account, and a firm feeling prevailed. Following are the prices now current: Stucco, $2.75@3.00; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.50; cement, $1.75; Rosendale cement, $3.00@3.25; marble, dust, $2.50; lime in bulk, $1.25; white sand ₱ brl, $3.00@3.25; plastering hair ₱ bu, 35@40c; fire brick ₱ 1,000, $40.00@50.00; building brick, $8.00@11.00; fire clay, $4.00@5.00 ₱ brl. The following are the list prices per box of 50 feet for domestic window glass, for which a deduction of 35 per cent is made by dealers:

	First Quality.	Double Strength.
8x14 to 12x18	$ 7.50	$13.00
14x16 to 16x20	8.00	15.00
14x22 to 16x24	8.75	16.00
18x22 to 18x30	9.25	16.50
20x28 to 24x30	9.50	17.50
26x28 to 24x36	10.25	19.50
26x34 to 26x40	11.00	20.50
28x38 to 28x44	12.00	21.50
28x46 to 30x48	13.00	24.50
30x50 to 32x52	....	25.50
32x54 to 34x56	....	27.50
34x58 to 34x60	....	30.00
36x60 to 40x60	....	32.00

BEANS—The market was quiet, and for fair to choice medium grades prices were easier. Navies ruled steady. We quote: $2.40@2.60 for fair to choice medium, and $2.60@2.80 for navy.

BROOM CORN—Was in good inquiry, and firm at the annexed range of prices: $40.00@80.00 per ton for fair to prime; green stock: $75.00@120.00 per ton; hurl, $140.00@160.00; and brush, $100.00@160.00.

BERRIES—There is a good supply of strawberries, and, with an active demand prices are better. This is our best market day and everything is quick at a trifle better price. Sales were: Strawberries—20 cases small and poor at 6½c; 120 cases fair at 8½c; 340 good early at 9c; 930 choice at 10c; 40 selections at 11c; 6 cases Triumphs at 15c. Gooseberries slow at any price; 50 bu at 50c@$1.00. Raspberries—22 cases at 12½c; 40 cases at 11c.

CHERRIES—Sales: 40 cases small, sour, at 6c; 20 at 7c; 25 choice at 10c; 24 cases sweet at 12½c; 70 boxes (½ bu) sour at 50@60c per box.

CURRANTS—Sales of 13 cases at 8c; 10 cases at 10c.

CHEESE—Business is fair for the season, but under increasing arrivals the market is weak, and quotations of New York factory are lowered 1c, or to 12@13c. There is still considerable poor cheese in the market, but that now arriving is of superior quality. We quote: New York factory, 12@13c; Ohio factory, 11@12c; Western factory, 11@12c.

COAL—Trade is improving, and the market may be quoted steady and firm. It now seems probable that there will be no further decline in anthracite coal, and consumers are beginning to lay in their winter's supply. The following are the retail prices delivered: Lehigh lump, $10.00; Lehigh prepared, $9.00; Lackawanna, $8.00; Erie, $9.00; Briar Hill, $9.00; Walnut Hill, $9.00; Cherry Mine, $8.50; Indiana block, $6.50; Hocking Valley, $7.50; Blossburg, $8.50; Minonk, $6.50; Wilmington, $6.00.

CANNED GOODS—Continue in fair request to supply the country trade, but aside from this there is no considerable demand. Prices remain firm as given below:

Peaches, 2 lb	$2.15@2.50
Peaches, 3 lb	3.25@3.75
Pears, 2 lb	2.50
Plums, damsons, 2 lbs	3.25
Plums, green gages, 2 lb	4.50
Plums, blue gages, 2 lb	4.25
Quinces, 2 lb	3.00
Strawberries, 2 lb	3.10@3.25
Raspberries, 2 lb	2.50@2.65
Blackberries, 2 lb	2.25
Gooseberries, 2 lb	3.00
Tomatoes, 2 lb	1.75@1.80
Tomatoes, 3 lb	2.50@2.60
Corn, Elgin	3.25
Corn, Yarmouth	3.30
Peas, 2 lb	3.00@3.25
Lima beans, 2 lb	2.60@2.70
Succotash, 2 lb	2.75
Lobster, 2 lb	3.15
Lobster, 1 lb	2.10
Oysters, 2 lb	2.25
Oysters, 1 lb	1.25

COOPERAGE—The demand was small, but prices were a trifle firmer. We quote: Pork barrels, $1.25@1.35; lard tierces, $1.75@1.85; whiskey barrels, $2.00@2.25; flour barrels, 45@50c; staves and headings, $17.50@20.00 for pork barrels; flour staves, $8.50@9.00; circle flour heading, 7@9c per set; flour hoop poles, $12.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $28.00@30.00 per m; whiskey barrel staves, $23.00@28.00 per m.

EGGS—The supply was again large, and the views of dealers were weak, at 11@12c per dozen, for choice packages.

FRUITS—DRIED—But slight change was visible in the dried fruit market. Trade continues slack, but the stocks are generally light, which induces a firm feeling, and there seems to be no anxiety to realize at any material concession from the quoted prices. We repeat our list: Dates, 9½@10c; figs, drums, 16@17c; figs, box, 20@21c; Turkey prunes, new, 10@11c; French do, 14½@15c; raisins, $3.50@3.40; blackberries, 15@15½c; raspberries, 36@40c; pitted cherries, 35@40c; peaches, pared, 22@28c; peaches, halves, 8½@9½c; do quarters, 7½@8c; currants, 9½@10c; apples, Southern, 9½@10c; do Western, 10@10½c; Michigan, 11@11½c.

FISH—Trade was reported active to-day, both the local and the interior demands being of a liberal character, but the general market was weak, nevertheless, and in low grades of mackerel we note a reduction of 25c ₱ brl. The stocks are fair, and a very satisfactory business is doing at the following quotations: No. 1 whitefish, $5.50@5.75; No. 2 do, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 trout, $4.75@5.00; No. 1 shore mackerel, $9.25@9.50; No. 1 bay, $8.25@8.50; No. 2 shore mackerel, $7.25@7.50; No. 2 bay mackerel, $6.25@6.50; No. 1 shore kits, $1.85@1.90; No. 1 bay, $1.45@1.50; family kits, $1.00@1.10; bank cod, $5.50@5.75; George's cod, $6.50@6.75; box herring, No. 1, 30@35c; box scaled, 35@38c; California salmon, half brls, $10.00@10.25.

GROCERIES—The prospect of an early collapse of the "strike," induces a slightly easier feeling in the market for refined sugars, and A's, B's, and C's were to-day dropped ⅛c. There will not probably be a further very material decline, as the active season is now just opening, and the stocks are reported light in all the markets of the country. Coffees were reported quiet and firm at the late advance. Rice and syrups were in good request at full prices. Cloves were 2c higher. Other goods were steady and unchanged. The following are the current rates:

BI CARB. SODA—7½@8c.

COFFEES—O. G. Java, 28@30c; Java No. 2, 25@26c; choice Rio, 22@22½c; prime do, 21@21½c; good do, 21@21½c; common do, 20@20½c; Singapore, 23½@24½c; Costa Rica, 25½@26c; Maracaibo, 25@25½c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 19c; stearine, 15@16c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@8¾c; Rangoon, 7½@8¼c; Carolina, 9½@10c.

SUGARS—Powdered and crushed, at 14½@15c; granulated, 13½@14c; A standard, at 13½@13c; No. 2, at 12½@12¾c; B, at 12¼@12½c; extra C, at 12@12½c; C, at 11½@12c; yellow C, 11@11½c; choice brown, 10½@11c; prime brown, 10@10½c; fair do, 10@10½c; choice molasses sugar, 9@9½c; fair do, 8½@9c.

SYRUPS—Diamond, $1.25@1.30; silver drips, extra fine, at 75@80c; common molasses, at 30@35c; good sugar-house syrup, at 45@55c; Porto Rico molasses, at 45@50c; extra, at 60@65c; New Orleans at 70@75c.

SPICES—Allspice, at 14½@15c; cloves, at 22@23c; cassia, at 35@38c; pepper, at 22½@23½c; nutmegs, at $1.20@1.25.

SOAPS—French mottled, at 6½@6¾c; German mottled, at 7@7½c; White Lily, at 6½@7c; White Rose, at 6½@6¾c; brown Windsor, at 4½@5c; palm, 4@4½c.

STARCH—Gloss, at 9½@10c; corn, 10@10½c; laundry, at 6½@7c; common, at 5@6½c.

HAY—Continues dull and declining. Aside from a light inquiry for shipment South, there was but a limited movement in pressed descriptions, and prices were down. Loose hay on wagon met with a moderate demand to supply current local wants, and previous rates were being paid. We now quote the wholesale prices paid by dealers as follows: On track—Timothy, beater pressed, $15.50@16.50; do, loose pressed, $13.00@15.00; prairie pressed, $10.00@11.00. On wagon—Timothy, loose, $14.00@16.00; prairie, loose, $9.00@11.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—This market was quoted fairly active, with prices firm and unchanged. We repeat our list as follows: Green butchers', 8½c; green salted, cured, light, 12c; do heavy, 11c; part cured, 10@11c; green calf, 17c; green city veal kip, prime, 14c; dry salted, 18@19c; dry kip, 23c; dry calf, 28c; dry flint, 20@21c; deacons, 60@70c; grubby, 8½c; scored, cut, or otherwise damaged two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

IRON AND STEEL—There was about the usual demand for iron, and, as the advices from the East are of a favorable character, quotations rule steady:

Horse-shoe iron	6 5-10@ 7c	
Bar-iron	5	@ 5 9-10 rates
Heavy band	5 6-10@	5 9-10 rates
Light band	6	@ 6 3-10 rates
Hoop	6 3-10	@ 6 6-10 rates
Oval	5 6-10	@15 9-10 rates
Round and square	5	@ 5 2-10 rates
Half oval and half round	4 9-10	@ 5 2-10 rates
Russian iron, perfect	20	
Russian, No. 1 stained	18	
Sheet iron	6¼	@ 8¼ rates
Norway nail rods	8¼	@ 9 rates
German plow steel	10½	@19 rates
Bessemer plow steel	10½	@13½ rates
Spring and tire steel	10½	@12 rates

LEATHER—Under this head there were no changes to note. The demand continues steadily fair, and former prices are being firmly adhered to all around. We repeat our quotations of yesterday:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 37@ 40
Country harness	35@ 37
Line city, ₱ lb	40@ 43
Kip, ₱ lb	80@ 1.00
Kip, veals	90@ 1.15
City upper, No. 1, ₱ ft	25@ 28
City upper, No. 2, ₱ ft	25@ 27
Country upper, No. 1	23@ 26
Collar, ₱ ft	19@ 22
Calf, city	1.20@ 1.40
Calf, country	1.10@ 1.25
Rough upper, 11 to 12 lbs	32@ 34
Rough upper, 14 to 18 lbs	32@ 34
Rough upper, damaged	28@ 30
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	34@ 36
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 1	31@ 33
"B A" sole	....

OAK.

Calf	$ 1.25@ 1.45
Kip, No. 1, medium	80@ 1.00
Kip, No. 1, heavy	75@ 80
Harness	40@ 45
French calf, Jodot	63.00@ 85.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@ 80.00
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1.90@ 2.35
French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	1.80@ 2.20
French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1.50@ 2.00
French kip, 60 to 100 lbs	1.00@ 1.50

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—With the exception of a slight decline on copper, prices stand the same as last noted. Tin plate, sheet zinc, and wire were firm at yesterday's figures. We quote:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $16.00; do, 12x12, $17.00; do 14x20, $17.00; do roofing, IC, $15.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 50c; small, 51c; bar, 53c.

SHEET ZINC—Full cask, 11½c; less quantity, 12c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 7c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 46c; braziers', over 12 lbs, 41c; tinned copper, 50c.

WIRE—2 to 6, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 12½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 15c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 10 per cent discount; fence wire, 8c per lb; bdls, 8c net.

NAVAL STORES—The market was dull at the following prices:

Manilla rope, ₱ lb	$ 18@ 20
Sisal rope, ₱ lb	17@ 19
Hemp sash cord, ₱ lb	21@ 23
Marline, ₱ lb	20@ 23
Tarred rope, ₱ lb	17@ 19
Oakum, ₱ bale	5.00@ 6.37½
Pitch, ₱ brl	6.50@ 7.00
Tar, ₱ brl	5.50@ 6.12½

NAILS—Were in less active demand, and 25c per keg lower, owing to local competition. We quote: 60d, $5.25; 8d ₱ keg, $5.50; 6d, ₱ keg, $5.75; 4d, ₱ keg, $6.00; 3d, ₱ keg, $6.75; fine 3d, ₱ keg, $9.00; blue 2d, common, ₱ keg, $6.50; clinch, $7.50.

OILS—No changes worthy of note were developed in the oil market. Trading was only moderately active, and with the exception of linseed and carbon, which were firmly held, prices were only indifferently well sustained. We quote: Carbon, 20@22½c; extra winter lard oil, 75c; No. 1, 71c; No. 2, 63c; linseed, raw, 93c; do boiled, 96c; whale, 95c; sperm, $2.10@2.15; neats' foot oil, 95c@$1.00; do strictly pure, $1.10; bank oil, 65c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 68c.

PAINTS, COLORS AND PUTTY—Remain steady and firm at the prices given below:

WHITE LEADS.

Strictly pure	$ 12.00
Fancy brands	11.00@11.50

ZINC.

Genuine Vielle Montague	14.50
American	12.50
Snow White	11.00

COLORS.

Railroad colors	11.50
Rochelle ochre	4.50
English Ven red	4.00
English orange mineral	16.00
English red lead	12.50
American red lead	11.50
Paris white	4.00@ 4.25
Whiting	2.50

PUTTY.

In bladders	4c
In bulk	3½c

POULTRY—Was dull and easy at yesterday's prices: Live chickens, $4.00@4.25 per doz; live turkeys, 9@10c.

POTATOES—The market continues quiet, at the annexed range of prices: 40@55c for Western, and 20@30c for mixed Western. New, $1.75@2.00 per bu to $4.00@5.00 per brl.

SALT—Met with a large demand, and was held firmly at unchanged quotations: Saginaw fine, $1.75; Onondaga fine, $1.75; coarse salt, $1.75; coarse Diamond C, $1.85; dairy without bags, $3.00; do with bags, $3.75; Ashton dairy, per bag, $4.50.

SEEDS—There was more doing to-day, and for millet and Hungarian prices were higher. We now quote: Millet at $2.15@2.25, and Hungarian at $2.25@2.50; Timothy at $2.80@2.90 for fair to good; $3.00@3.10 for prime; clover at $5.00@5.25; buckwheat, $1.30@1.40.

TEAS—In this department of trade there was but little doing. The demand was restricted to small orders for supplying immediate wants, and prices were in buyers' favor. We make no change in our quotations, as follows: Young hyson, common to fair, 58@85c; good, 70@85c; choice to extra, $1.20@1.35; superior to fine old hyson, 90c@$1.10; common imperial, 75@80c; good to choice do, 90c@$1.10; fine to good gunpowder, 75@90c; choice to extra, $1.20@1.40; choice to extra leaf Japan, 90c@$1.10; fair to good do, 70@80c; colored natural leaf Japan, 60@70c; common to fine Oolong, 60@70c; good, 70@80c; choice to extra, 90c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—Was quoted quiet and easy. Prices range substantially as follows:

CHEWING—Extra, 90@95c; choice, 80@85c; common, 65@70c; poor, 55@60c.

SMOKING—Extra, 30@32c; medium, 25@28c; common stems, 22@24c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 90@95c; half bright, 70@80c; black sound, 50@60c.

VEGETABLES—The market is nearly cleared of the excessive supply of some days ago, and prices are some better all around. Sales: Tomatoes—20 boxes at $2.00@2.25. Cucumbers—100 doz at 50@60c. Cabbage—90 crates (2 doz) at $2.25@2.50; 200 doz heads at $1.00; 300 at $1.25; 120 at $1.37½@1.40. String Beans—190 bu at 37½@75c. Green Peas—30 boxes fair at 25c; 50 bu choice and fresh at $1.00. Beets—60 doz at 40c. Carrots—30 doz at 25c. Asparagus—20 doz at 50@60c. Pie Plant—40 doz at 25c. Onions—22 brls choice at $4.75@5.00. Cauliflowers—6 crates at 75c@$1.00 per doz. Squash—10 crates summer at 4c per lb. Turnips—20 brls at $2.50.

VEAL—Sales: 20 carcasses at 6@8c.

WOOL—Is dull and slow of sale, with a weaker feeling on the part of many holders. The great sale in London opened yesterday at a material decline of 5 per cent. We now quote:

Washed, fine, in good condition	58@62c
Washed, medium, in good condition	60@63c
Washed, coarse	64@63c
Unwashed, fine	38@42c
Unwashed, medium and coarse	44@47c
Tub-washed, prime condition	72@75c
Tub-washed, poor to good condition	60@70c

WOOD—The wood trade was fairly active, and, at the recent decline, the market was comparatively firm. We repeat our quotations: Beech, $9.00; maple, $10.00; hickory, $11.00; slabs, $6.00, delivered.

RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Agents reported a better demand at the annexed rates:

Chicago to	4th class per 100 lbs.	Flour per brl, in lots of 50 brls and upward.	Grain in bulk.	Cured meats in bulk.	Fresh beef, mutton, and pork per 100 lbs.
Boston	.50	$1.00	....	....	....
New York	.45	.90	45	75	90
Philadelphia, Harrisburg & Baltimore	.45	.90	45	55	80
Washington, D. C.	.55	1.10	....	....	....
Pittsburgh, Steubenville, Bridgeport, & Bellaire	.30	.60	30	35	....
Wheeling	.30	.60	30	40	....
Newark, O.	.25	.50	25	30	....
Cleveland	.22	.44	22	27	....
Newcastle, Pa., & Youngstown, O.	.30	.60	30	35	....
Oil City, Corry, Franklin	.30	.60	30	35	....
Akron, O.	.40	.80	40	35	....
Norfolk, Va.	.55	1.10	....	....	....
Wilmington, N. C.	.70	1.40	....	....	....
Charleston, S. C.	.70	1.40	....	....	....
Savannah, Ga.	.70	1.40	....	....	....
Petersburg & Richmond	.60	1.20	....	....	....

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, June 21.

The receipts of live stock during the week, up to this evening, were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	4,158	7,673	20
Tuesday	3,136	10,738	227
Wednesday	2,077	16,333	1,180
Thursday	2,553	9,932	1,107
Friday	2,023	7,380	190
Total	13,947	51,061	2,724
Same time last week	15,990	52,694	3,148
Week before last	16,990	59,811	2,557

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,590	5,810	....
Tuesday	992	6,520	....
Wednesday	1,201	4,968	....
Thursday	1,864	10,389	....
Friday	....	....	....
Total	6,047	27,687	....

CATTLE—There is nothing new to report under this head. The receipts continue large and keep steadily in excess of the demand; hence prices remain weak and unsettled. Prices at the East are relatively lower than those current here, and of course shippers cannot be induced to take hold with any degree of freedom. Local butchers operated on a liberal scale, but they insisted upon low prices, most of their purchases being made at $3.00@4.50, for common to choice cows, and inferior to fairish steers. Stockers were inquired for to a limited extent only, and being in full supply were slow sale, and weak at $3.50@4.50. There was a large number of Texas cattle (through droves) on sale. For these there was but little demand even at the low price of $2.50@3.00. Calves sold at $3.50@6.00—the outside quotations for extra.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers, averaging 1,500 lbs and upward	$6.65 @6.85
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3-year to 5-year old steers, and averaging 1,350 to 1,450 lbs	6.00 @6.40
Good Beeves—Well fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,150 to 1,300 lbs	5.75 @6.00
Fair Grades—Fair steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	5.25 @5.65
Medium Class—Common to medium steers and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.50 @4.75
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.50 @4.50
Inferior—Light and thin cows and steers	2.50 @3.00

CATTLE SALES.

No.		Av.	Price.
13	butcher's stock	989	$3.75
200	good Iowa steers	1,156	5.80
8	extra steers	1,520	6.75
19	good steers	1,180	5.75
17	choice steers	1,060	6.12½
51	smooth fleshy steers	1,062	5.55
16	choice steers	1,283	6.20
16	choice steers	1,098	6.25
84	fleshy steers	1,030	5.50
12	poor cows	926	2.75
20	stock steers	915	4.25
21	stock steers	832	4.00
65	medium steers	1,362	5.87½
80	choice steers	1,193	6.03
117	choice steers	1,215	6.00
16	choice steers	1,156	6.12½
75	medium steers	1,180	5.65
46	extra steers	1,464	6.60
48	choice steers	1,289	6.00
68	good smooth steers	1,182	5.85
24	good smooth steers	1,285	5.90
118	medium steers	1,084	5.35
17	thin steers	1,182	5.12½
106	choice steers	1,225	6.00
102	medium steers	1,125	5.45
47	choice steers	1,242	6.00
48	extra steers	1,476	6.65
10	butchers' stock	1,027	3.90
50	choice steers	1,276	6.00
20	cows	879	4.12½
17	good steers	1,383	6.00
165	choice steers	....	6.00
61	good steers	1,260	5.62½
26	Texas cattle	900	3.20
17	calves	126	6.00
10	cows	873	3.12½
24	stockers	1,155	5.10
34	good steers	1,285	5.90
50	good steers	1,208	5.70
10	cows	924	3.75
13	cows	937	4.05
16	medium steers	1,160	5.60
13	cows	1,061	3.40
12	cows	966	3.35
11	cows	1,031	3.75
17	thinnish steers	1,028	4.90

HOGS—Were in active demand, and the market was strong at something of an advance on the prices current yesterday. The receipts were light, reaching only 7,880, and, with more favorable weather for handling the stock, shippers operated with greater confidence. There was a full attendance, and, under a good healthy competition, sales were readily effected at $3.75@3.85 for common; at $3.90@3.95 for medium, and at $4.00@4.10 for good to extra. The improvement was more noticeable in heavy than in light weights, they having been disproportionately low for some time past. The market closed firm at the range of prices given above.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
11	283	3.60	29	198	4.00	68	260	4.00
12	215	3.60	27	163	4.00	71	163	4.00
43	234	3.87½	76	200	4.00	29	198	4.00
51	257	3.90	60	220	3.85	36	190	4.00
58	251	3.90	53	240	3.85	48	202	4.00
60	185	4.00	102	202	4.00	52	213	4.05
19	208	4.00	332	272	3.95	98	272	3.95
19	238	3.90	40	207	3.85	272	203	4.05
19	228	4.05	35	275	3.95	51	187	4.00
28	184	3.80	31	244	3.95	32	250	3.90
48	223	3.90	27	245	3.95	38	240	3.85
57	205	3.90	57	229	3.95	51	244	3.95
28	339	3.85	24	308	3.60	58	225	4.00
27	236	4.00	47	238	4.00	96	212	3.90
63	275	4.00	80	226	3.95	61	219	4.00
61	172	4.00	43	266	4.00	77	205	4.00
45	269	4.00	22	207	3.85	58	221	4.00
59	219	4.00	95	212	3.90	47	231	4.00
60	206	3.80	78	225	4.00	54	241	4.00
21	230	3.95	58	223	3.95	37	212	3.97½
48	298	4.10	57	223	3.85	54	229	4.00
112	218	4.05	57	276	4.05	39	233	4.00
31	198	4.00	112	168	4.10	56	200	4.00

SHEEP—There was a light demand at about former rates, or at $3.00@3.75 for common; $4.00@4.50 for medium, and $4.75@5.50 for good to choice. Lambs are scarce and nominal at $3.00@4.00 per head.

Lake Freights.

CHICAGO, June 21.—We note the following engagements: To BOSTON—Prop City of New York, corn at 24½c. To BUFFALO—Schr Onondaga, C. J. Wells, prop Thos. A. Scott, all oats at 6c. To SARNIA—Prop Caldwell, wheat through rate to Montreal. FROM MILWAUKEE TO KINGSTON—James Gilmore, wheat at 15c; Onward, same.

MILWAUKEE, June 20.—Freights are quiet, but advancing, and carriers yesterday asked 9c for wheat to Buffalo. Two charters are reported, both made Wednesday afternoon—bark Mary E. Perew, wheat to Buffalo at 8½c; schooner F. M. Knapp, same at 8½. The Oswego rate is nominal at 15c.

OSWEGO, June 19.—Freights are very plenty, but there are no vessels here, and consequently we have no charters to report. Vessels can get loads to almost any port at good rates.

OTHER PORTS.—Nothing doing in charters at Toledo, Buffalo, or Detroit on Wednesday.

BAY CITY, June 19.—Charters: Propeller Edith, Bay City to Toledo, private terms; barge George Dunn, Carrollton and Bay City to Detroit, lumber $2.75 and $2.50; barge Table Rock, Saisburg to Detroit, $2.50; barge Ontario, Saginaw City to Cleveland, $3.25. Freights from Saginaw City to Buffalo are $4.25, an advance of 25c this week, and firm.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, June 21.

The following shows the receipts and shipments for the twenty-four hours ending 7 o'clock this morning:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, feet, m	7,731	2,314
Shingles, m	2,880	3,323
Lath, pieces, m	695	123

CARGOES—The demand to-day was again active, and a still further advance of 25c per 1,000 feet was established on joist and scantling. A sawed shingles and lath were firm at former quotations. At the close five cargoes remained over. Following are the prices now current from the points named to Chicago:

EAST SHORE.

Manistee, ₱ m	$ 3.00
Ludington, ₱ m	2.75
Pentwater, ₱ m	2.25
Muskegon, ₱ m	2.00 @2.25
White Lake, ₱ m	2.25
Grand River, ₱ m	2.00

WEST SHORE.

Horn's Pier—wood, per cord	3.00
Railroad ties	.10
Two Rivers—lumber, ₱ m	2.25
Ahnepee—wood, ₱ cord	2.75
Ahnepee—railroad ties	.09 @ .10
Ahnepee—cedar posts	.03½@ .04½
Ahnepee—shingles	.25
Menominee	3.00
Oconto	3.75 @4.00

At the close prices ranged as follows:

Choice mill-run lumber	$16.00@20.00
Good to choice strips and boards	15.10@18.00
Common strips and boards	13.00@14.00
Common mixed lumber	12.00@12.50
Joist and scantling	11.75@12.00
Shingles	2.75@ 3.00
Lath	3.00
Pickets	10.00@12.00

Sales were:

Cargo barge Golden Harvest, from Oconto, 220 m ft strips and boards, at $16.00; 12 m lath, at $3.00. Sold by E. M. Doubleday.

Cargo schr Crusader, from Grand Haven, 35 m ft boards and strips, at $13.25; 10 m ft joist and scantling, at $11.50. Sold by Irish, Bullen & Co.

Cargo schr R. Simmons, from Manistee, 40 m ft small timber, 20 ft and over, at $17.00; 140 m ft joist and scantling, at $11.75. Sold by R. K. Bickford & Co.

Cargo schr Driver, from Manistee, deck load small timber, at $16.00; hold full of 80 m ft scantling and joist, at $11.87½. Sold by Cushman, Calkins & Co.

Cargo scow M. Conette, from Pentwater, 55 m piece stuff, at $11.62½. Sold by W. Meglade.

Cargo schr Sanborn, from Pentwater, 160 m ft piece stuff, at $11.75. Sold by W. Meglade.

Cargo scow Adda, from Muskegon, 29,687 ft uppers, at $39.00; 16,527 ft selects, at $24.00; 37,399 ft 1 inch common, at $13.00; 5,649 ft 2 inch do., at $11.50. Sold, to arrive, at Muskegon inspection, by E. M. Doubleday.

Cargo schr Jones, from Muskegon, 86 m ft strips and 32 m ft boards, at $16.50; 15 m lath, at $3.00, (mill tally). Sold by J. Fraser.

Cargo prop St. Joseph, from Green Bay, 200 m A shingles (to arrive), at $3.00. Sold by J. Fraser.

Cargo schr M. Booth, from Manistee, 45 m ft bill stuff, on contract; 75 m ft joist and scantling at $12.10. Sold by R. K. Bickford & Co.

Cargo schr Dolphin, from Manistee, 135 m ft 3 inch joist, at $18.00; balance joist and scantling at $11.75. Sold by J. M. Loomis & Co.

Cargo schr Jessie Phillips, from Manistee, 18 m ft joist and scantling at $11.75. Sold by J. M. Loomis & Co.

Cargo schr Winnie Wing, from Manistee, 41 m ft 3-inch joist, 20 ft and over, at $18.00; 18 ft and less at $14; 13 m ft timber, 20 ft and over, at $17.00; 120 m ft joist and scantling at $11.75 (mill tally). Sold by R. K. Bickford & Co.

Cargo schr D. R. Owen, from Ludington, 42 m ft strips and boards at $14.00; 10 m ft small short timber at $14.00; 60 m ft joist and scantling at $11.75. Sold by R. K. Bickford & Co.

Cargo schr Milton, from White Lake, 120 m ft common boards at $12.50. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

Cargo schr Colonel Heg, from Muskegon, 150 m ft common boards and strips at $13.25. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

Cargo schr Levi Grant, from Oconto, 90 m ft Mill Run strips and boards at $15.50; 70 m ft medium quality, at $14.00; 75 m lath, at $3.00. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

Cargo schr Dawn, from Manistee, deck load on contract; balance, hold full of joist and scantling. Sold by Cushman, Calkins & Co.

Cargo barge C. F. Allen, from Grand Haven, 75,401 ft strips, 51,385 ft boards, 654 m ft short at $14.00; (mill tally). Sold by E. M. Doubleday.

Cargo barge City of Erie, from Grand Haven 84,583 feet strips, 57,899 ft boards, 687 feet 2-inch at $15.25; 669½ m A shingles at $2.80; 334½ m No. 1 at $1.00. Sold by Irish, Bullen & Co.

AT THE YARDS.

The inquiry was active, and the views of dealers were firm at the following quotations:

First and second clear	$50.00@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	42.00@45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	38.00@40.00
First and second clear siding, together	20.00@23.00
Common siding	18.00@20.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	35.00@37.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	28.00@30.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upward	36.00@38.00
A stock boards	33.00@35.00
B stock boards	25.00@27.00
Common boards	14.00@16.00
Joists, scantlings, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	14.00@16.00
Fencing	14.00@16.00
Dry do	16.00@18.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	15.00@25.00
Pickets, square	13.00@15.00
Pickets, flat	13.00@14.00
Cedar posts, split	12.00@20.00
Cedar posts, round	15.00@30.00
Lath	3.50
Sawed shingles, No. 1	1.75@2.00
Sawed shingles, A or star	3.25@3.50

HARDWOOD.

Oak (dry)	$30.00@35.00
Ash (dry)	30.00@35.00
Whitewood (dry)	30.00@35.00
Black walnut (clear)	50.00@75.00
Whitewood, clear (green, in cargo lots)	27.00
Whitewood, common	17.00
Hickory	25.00@30.00
Cherry	30.00@50.00

ON TRACK.

The receipts were fair, and quotations were firm, as follows:

A or star shingles	$3.00 @3.12½
No 1 sawed shingles	1.50 @2.00

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED.........June 21.

Stmr Alpena, Grand Haven, 28 bxs fish, 45 bbls flour and sundries.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, 35 bxs fish and sundries.
Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, 20 m lumber, 200 m shingles, 30 pkgs fish and sundries.
Prop Anna Laura, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop Chicago, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Cuba, Buffalo, 1,440 brs railroad iron and sundries.
Brig I. M. Hill, Manistee, 190 m lumber.
Schr C. J. Roder, Muskegon, 60 m lumber, 250 m lath.
Schr Willard, Muskegon, 105 m lumber.
Schr Gem, Mack's River, 68 cds wood.
Schr Rob Roy, Saugatuck, 75 m lumber.
Schr M. Mueller, Boat Point, 11,700 telegraph poles, 1,000 posts.
Schr Moselle, Menominee, 220 m lumber, 5 m pickets.
Schr M. Thompson, White Lake, 150 m lumber.
Schr Wollin, Holland, 38 cds wood.
Scow Lillie Gray, Ludwig's Pier, 60 m lumber.
Stmr Muskegon, Grand Haven, 25 pkgs fish and sundries.
Stmr Manitowoc, Two Rivers, sundries.
Prop Jas. Fisk, Jr., Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Mohawk, Buffalo, 532 br R R iron, 446 pkgs fish and sundries.
Prop Geo. Dunbar, Muskegon, 117 m lumber.
Schr Lewis Wells, Bay City, 2,025 bbls salt.
Schr J. Dresden, McCarthy River, 2,400 ties.
Schr Jessie Phillips, Manistee, 180 m lumber.
Schr Ithaca, Menominee, 130 m lumber, 26 m lath.
Schr A. Bronson, Muskegon, 175 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Schr North Spy, Evanston, 12 yds gravel.
Schr Lake Forrest, Alpina, 390 m lumber.
Schr Saco, Buffalo, 432 tons coal.
Schr Col. Heg, Muskegon, 150 m lumber, 40 m lath.
Schr David Dall, Portage Lake, 115 m lumber, 30 m lath.
Schr Flying Cloud, Big Swanrico, 230 m lumber, 15 m shingles.
Schr Cousin Mary, Wellstes Pier, 40 cds bark, 20 cds wood.
Schr Mears, Buffalo, 700 tons coal.
Schr Eliza Davy, Manistee, 125 m lumber.
Schr E. Allen, Marquette, 410 tons b stone.
Schr Kate Hinchman, Fish Creek, 50 cds wood, 8 m posts, 100 telegraph poles.
Schr Crusader, Grand Haven, 40 m lumber.
Schr J. B. Ward, Muskegon, 90 m lumber.
Scow J. A. Johnson, Saugatuck, 90 m lumber.
Barge Wyoming, Grand Haven, 144 m lumber.
Barge Comet, Muskegon, 250 m lumber, 25 m lath.
Prop Oconto, Green Bay, 1,440 m shingles, 20 m staves, 60 ton iron.
Prop Favorite, Menominee, 150 pkgs fish.
Bark Cherubusco, Point Barques, 80 m lumber, 5 m posts, 300 telegraph poles.
Brig Starlight, Basswood Island, 450 tons stone.
Schr Kate L. Bruce, Traverse City, 250 m lumber.
Schr Jones, Muskegon, 120 m lumber, 15 m lath.
Schr Helen Blood, Two Creek, 2 m railroad ties, 2,400 cedar posts.
Schr Driver, Manistee, 140 m lumber.
Schr W. B. Allen, Buffalo, 500 tons coal.
Schr Rosa Belle, Manistee, 130 m lumber.
Schr Tuscola, White Lake, 150 m lumber.
Schr Winnie Wing, Manistee, 180 m lumber.
Schr Dolphin, Manistee, 150 m lumber.
Schr Kate Lyons, Grand Haven, 195 m lumber.
Schr Live Oak, Muskegon, 145 m lumber.
Schr Lizzie Doak, St. Joseph, 60 m lumber.
Schr C. Gordon, Benton Harbor, 40 cds wood.
Schr Fisher, Willett Pier, 60 cds wood.
Schr G. R. Roberts, White Lake, 75 m lumber.
Schr Adriatic, Muskegon, 125 m lumber.
Schr Guide, St. Joseph, 48 m lumber.
Schr Liberty, Muskegon, 90 m lumber.
Schr Arctic, Muskegon, 173 m lumber.
Schr Major N. H. Ferry, White Lake, 140 m lumber.
Schr Kitty Grant, Saugatuck, 75 m lumber.
Schr R. Simmons, Manistee, 205 m lumber.
Schr Anglo Saxon, Collingwood, 45 m lumber.
Schr Anglo Saxon, Escanaba, 446 tons iron ore.
Schr Advance, Muskegon, 75 m lumber.
Schr Cecelia, Muskegon, 180 m lumber.
Schr Bessie Boalt, Ellison Bay, 22,479 feet timber, 120 cds wood.
Schr Champagne, Buffalo, 700 tons coal.
Schr Arab, Muskegon, 100 m lumber, 200 m lath.
Scow Three Bells, Saugatuck, 55 m lumber.
Scow Granger, St. Paul Pier, 75 m lumber.
Scow L. Painter, South Haven, 25 m lumber, 40 cds bark.
Scow D. R. Owen, Ludington, 115 m lumber, 25 m lath.
Scow Milton, White Lake, 125 m lumber.
Scow South Side, White Lake, 300 railroad ties.
Barge Golden Harvest, Oconto, 200 m lumber.
Barge Contest, Muskegon, 260 m lumber.
Barge E. Williams, Menominee, 200 m lumber, 100 m lath.
Barge T. J. Bronson, Menominee, 260 m lumber.
Barge Sonora, Menominee, 300 m lumber.
Barge J. H. Drake, Menominee, 250 m lumber.

CLEARED.........June 21.

Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, sundries.
Stmr Alpena, Muskegon, sundries.
Prop St. Louis, Buffalo, 31,500 bu oats, 100 brls fish, 50 brls flour, 12 tcs pork, 1,341 bdls hides, and sundries.
Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, sundries.
Prop A. Laura, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop Chicago, Buffalo, 14,000 bu corn, 1,300 brls flour, 150 pkgs butter, and sundries.
Schr White Squall, Kingston, 19,100 bu corn.
Schr Rising Star, Kingston, 19,200 bu corn.
Schr W. O. Brown, Buffalo, 19,500 bu corn.
Stmr Muskegon, Grand Haven, sundries.
Stmr Manitowoc, Ahnepee, sundries.
Schr Knight Templar, Oswego, 19,000 bu corn, 6 cases lard.
Schr David Dall, Portage Lake, sundries.
Prop Oconto, Green Bay, sundries.
Prop City of Fremont, Port Huron, 18,400 bu corn, 170 brls flour, 18 bdls broom corn, 16 brls pork, and sundries.
Prop Favorite, Menominee, sundries.
Bark Oneonta, Buffalo, 28,000 bu corn.
Schr Driver, Manistee, 1,400 bu oats, 2 firkins butter, and sundries.
Schr A. M. Burr, St. Bay de Noc, 50 bu potatoes, and sundries.
Schr Rosa Belle, Manistee, 100 bu oats, 10 brls pork, and sundries.

Vessels Passed Welland Canal.

The following vessels passed the locks at Port Colborne on June 19:

DOWN—Schr Whittlesea, to Hamilton, salt; schr Helen, to Kingston, staves; schr Pandora, Chicago to Kingston, corn; schr Molliston, Chicago to Kingston, corn; schr Idaho, Chicago to Kingston, corn; prop Oswego, Chicago to Ogdensburgh, mdse; prop Michigan, Toledo to Ogdensburgh, mdse; schr Gerrit Smith, Chicago to Kingston, corn; bark Wm. Hume, Bay City to Kingston, timber and staves; schr Winslow, Detroit to Ogdensburgh, lumber; bark Malta, Kingston to Clayton, timber; schr Dauntless, Cleveland to Toronto, coal; bark Montmorency, Chicago to Kingston, corn; schr Queen of the Lakes, Chicago to Kingston, corn; schr Tailor, Detroit to Ogdensburgh, coal.

UP—Prop Cleveland, Ogdensburgh to Cleveland, mdse; schr Mont Blanc, Kingston to Milwaukee, pig iron; steam barge Concord, Port Colborne to Chicago, light; barge Banner, Port Colborne to Chicago, light; schr Grace Greenwood, Port Colborne to Escanaba, light.

AT ELEVATOR.—Schr Jura; barge Clement.

Wind north, light.

Vessels Passed Sault Canal.

On the 16th, bound up, props Normay, St. Paul; schrs E. R. Turner, E. Kanter, Amoskeag, and barge Robert Holland. Bound down, stmr Cumberland; prop Winslow, schrs New London and Willie Keller. On the 16th, up, prop Equinox; stmr Manitoba, and bark Superior. Down, schrs W. Nicholas, Grace Murray, Anna P. Grove. On the 17th, bound up, props China, Champlain, Northern Light. Down, prop Nashua. The depth of the water is the same as last reported.

From Lake Superior.

The propeller Meteor arrived from Lake Superior at 3 o'clock yesterday morning. The following memoranda is furnished by the clerk: Left Duluth on the 14th inst. at 10:30 a. m.; called at Bayfield and Eagle Harbor. Arrived at Portage Lake on the 15th at 3:30 p. m. Met steamer Atlantic bound up. Left Portage Lake on the 16th at 7:30 a. m. Met steamer St. Paul near Huron Islands bound up. Arrived at Marquette in the evening of the above date. Took on board 66 tons of pig iron and left at 9 p. m., arriving at the Sault next morning. Met steamer China above the Sault bound up. Left the Sault on the 17th at 1:30 p. m. Brought down 5 tons miscellaneous cargo for Detroit; balance of cargo for Cleveland and Buffalo. Had 40 passengers.—*Detroit Post, June 20.*

Disasters.

CAPSIZED.—A despatch was received in this city yesterday, stating that the schooner Jamaica capsized on Thursday, about twenty miles below Point Au Barques. She lies in seven fathoms of water. All the crew were saved, except the cook. She was loaded with 20,000 bushels of wheat from Milwaukee for Oswego parties. The Jamica was built in 1867, and was a staunch sea-going craft. Her owners reside in Oswego. She was valued at $20,000.

DAMAGED.—The schooner Alvin Bronson was damaged in the river, on Thursday night, and is now being repaired at Miller Bros' ship yard.

PROPELLER MAINE RAISED.—Propeller Maine, recently sunk at Goose Bay, was raised on Wednesday last, by means of pumps from Oswego and towed to Alexandria Bay, where her cargo was discharged. She was then taken to Ogdensburgh for repairs. The sinking was caused by the perforation of her hull by a sharp stone.

SUCCEEDED.—The Coast Wrecking Company which some time ago went to Lake Ontario to get off the schr W. I. Preston, ashore since last fall near Niagara River, have succeeded in getting her afloat and into the port of Oswego for repairs. The same company intend soon to commence operations toward raising the steamer Morning Star, sunk in Lake Erie. Pontoons of the largest capacity are now in process of construction for the work, and other appliances will also be used, so that the rescue of the ill-fated craft seems only a question of time.

ON AND OFF.—The bark Tanner, coal laden, for Chicago, ran ashore on Two Rivers Point on Wednesday morning. The tug Kitty Smoke, with several lighters was sent to the rescue, and succeeded in getting her off yesterday forenoon. After reloading from the lighters, the bark proceeded on her way, having suffered no damage through the accident.

SCHOONER ELI BATES.—The Conneaut correspondent of the Cleveland *Herald* writes as follows, under date of the 18th inst:

"The schooner Eli Bates, lost in the terrible gale of last November, was discovered yesterday off Conneaut Harbor. She lies in about fourteen fathoms of water. Information in regard to her condition can be had upon application to C. W. Appleby, Deputy Collector at this port."

THE SCHOONER BURKE.—The schooner Burke, which sunk last fall at Leland, Carp River, has been raised by the tug Leviathan. The Burke had 400 tons of iron ore on board.

SUNK.—The small schooner Gem of the Lakes, with a cargo of brick on board, was run into at Cleveland, a day or two since, and shortly after sunk. Parties are at work in raising her for repairs.

VESSEL ASHORE.—The schooner Mary Hattie, downward bound with a cargo of lumber, on Wednesday got ashore at Fighting Island. The Urania was dispatched to her relief, and got her afloat in time to proceed on her voyage the same evening.

BARGE OCEAN.—This craft, which has been submerged near Buffalo since the commencement of the season with her hold full of lumber, has thus far defied all efforts toward her removal, and the parties heretofore engaged in the work have abandoned her. A new contract has been given to the Coast Wrecking Company at a stipulated sum, and the undertaking will at once be recommenced. She lies in nine feet of water, and, it is stated, has sustained no serious harm up to the present time.

Miscellaneous Matters.

WIND.—Last evening—North.

WAGES—$1.75 per day.

AT MARQUETTE.—The following vessels were at Marquette on the 15th instant awaiting favorable weather to either discharge or take on cargoes: Barks Cambridge and Monarch; schrs Levi Rawson, John L. Gross, City of Milwaukee, Algerine, Jane Bell, General Sigel, and Timothy Baker. On the 16th, the steamers St. Paul and Norman, above the Sault, on Lake Superior.

THE CITY OF DRESDEN.—This is the name of a new steamer which was launched a short time since from Jenkins' shipyard, above Windsor, for the Detroit and Dresden route in the room of the Watson, which was destroyed by fire last year. The present craft is about ten feet longer than the former and far more commodious in every respect. She is now on her first trip from Dresden, with a cargo of 60 cords of wood, a few passengers and sundries. She has been neatly designed, and her accommodations are first-class. She is commanded by Captain John Watson, who is also part owner, and will prove a great convenience to the community doing business on that thoroughfare.

SCHOONER WRECKED.—A despatch from Oswego, of the 21st, says the schooner Jamaica, bound from Milwaukee to that port, with wheat, capsized and sunk in deep water on Lake Huron. The crew, with the exception of the cook, a woman, were saved.

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Saturday Morning, June 22, 1872.

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The country is now entering upon a Presidential Campaign which will, perhaps, be the most exciting that has been known since 1860. It is now morally certain that the only candidates in the field for the Presidency will be HORACE GREELEY and ULYSSES S. GRANT. THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE will support Greeley and Brown for President and Vice-President on the Cincinnati Platform; and the weekly campaign edition will be furnished from the 15th of May to the 15th of November, or for any shorter time, at the following extremely low rates:

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THE NEW YORK CONFERENCE.

The result of the New York Conference was exactly the same as that of any other conference of the opponents of Grant, and that is, the indorsement of Greeley with almost entire unanimity. There can be no meeting of anti-Grant men in New York, or elsewhere, where Greeley will not be supported by ninety-nine out of every hundred. The few weeks that have elapsed since the Cincinnati Convention have developed a strength on his part among all classes of the people which is without precedent. It is unnecessary to refer to the other gentlemen named at Cincinnati; their friends now all readily concede that no one of them, had he been nominated, could have so aroused public feeling in his behalf as has been done by Horace Greeley. There is no person who was named as a probable candidate in that Convention who could command one-half the Republican vote that will be given for Greeley; nor was there one of them who could have so thoroughly and cordially united the support of all classes of the Democratic party. Already, within two months after his nomination, he stands the acknowledged leader of a majority of the people, with his success assured beyond all question in a number of States which, with any other candidate, would have been certain for Grant.

The New York Conference was called by some of the members of the Cincinnati Convention who were dissatisfied with Mr. Greeley's selection. The question of Free-Trade was used as a pretext for the opposition. Gentlemen, whose present zeal for Free-Trade is as extreme as a few years ago it was for Protection, insisted that they could not, in conscience, support Horace Greeley. The fact is, that the country owes to Horace Greeley's nomination the first rational classification of the Tariff as a political issue. Horatio Seymour and Frank Blair were Free-Traders, yet a majority of the Democratic Congressmen elected in 1868, on the Seymour ticket, were not only Protectionists, but political tricksters, willing to sell out on any National question for some special privilege to some private corporation, mill, or other monopoly.

The Democratic members of the last Congress, with comparatively few exceptions, were either profoundly ignorant of the Tariff, or were active Protectionists; and they were successfully used on every occasion, both in the Senate and House, to defeat every reform of the Tariff. The Republican party was divided; and some of the strongest Free-Traders among them were then, as they now are, supporters of Grant. No matter which way National Conventions declared on the question, both parties would elect Congressmen without reference to their views on this subject. The Cincinnati Convention for the first time, asserted that questions of taxation belonged exclusively to the representatives of the people in Congress and that they should be decided by Congress, free of any interference, direct or indirect, by the President; and to this declaration Mr. Greeley gave his hearty and cordial approval. The question of Free-Trade or Tariff, being, therefore, a purely Congressional question, must be determined by the people in the election of members of Congress in the respective districts. Mr. Greeley has asserted that, when Congress repeals Protection, or establishes absolute Free-Trade, he will, as President, approve the legislation. Could Mr. Bryant or Mr. Atkinson do more? Stripped of all disguise, there is not a reason given for opposing Greeley, except that he is opposed to Free-Trade; all else is a purpose to elect Grant.

The New York meeting was both numerous and representative. It embraced men from all parts of the country, Democrats and Republicans, and, with the exception of a few men from the office of the New York *Evening Post*, and one or two others having personal grievances, there was a hearty union in favor of Horace Greeley. There were representatives present from Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Georgia, Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Maine, Michigan, Missouri, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Virginia,—all of whom spoke strongly for Greeley. Those from New York, New Jersey, and Ohio, were divided. Even David A. Wells spoke in favor of supporting the Cincinnati nominations. Among those supporting Greeley were John Forsyth, of Alabama; Governor G. C. Walker, of Virginia; Watterson, of Kentucky; Governor English, of Connecticut; Senator Rice, of Arkansas; and B. H. Hill, of Georgia.

Conspicuous among those supporting Horace Greeley, and opposing every form of hostility to his election, were Senators Lyman Trumbull and Carl Schurz. These gentlemen, who have been so conspicuous before the country in the advocacy of Reform, and who have borne the brunt of the battle in the Senate, both, in the strongest terms and in the most earnest manner, insisted that opposition to Greeley upon the part of friends of Reform was but aiding Grant, and that the election of Greeley was not only certain, but to withdraw him now would be resented by the people as an unwarranted trifling. The great bulk of the people have already ranged themselves in support of Greeley, and why should he be withdrawn? We have, at the time this is written, no report of the final action of the meeting, but enough is known, that, with the exception of those who intend supporting Grant, the decision to stand by, adhere to, support, and elect Horace Greeley, was unanimous. This decision will be ratified at Baltimore, as it has been, or will be, in the Conventions of thirty-five States. It will be ratified in every Congressional and Legislative District in the Union; it will be followed by the early nomination, by the united Opposition, of Greeley Electors in all the States. The intelligence from all parts of Illinois is cheering, and yet there is nothing in these nominations to make them more popular in this than any other State. In the fifty-one Senatorial Districts of this State, so strong do the united supporters of Greeley already feel that they propose to try for at least two of the Representatives, and, in many districts, they expect to elect all three. The overwhelming preponderance of four years ago in a large part of the State, has already been broken down, and never in the history of politics has there been such a revolution as that which is already under way in all parts of Illinois. The same popular enthusiasm exists in Indiana, Wisconsin, and Missouri; and it is not within the power of any convention, meeting, or conference, to depose Horace Greeley and substitute for him any other candidate. This is not a campaign to be managed by politicians; the people have taken up the cause of Horace Greeley, and nothing less than the interposition of Grant's military forces, the suspension of the *habeas corpus*, and the overthrow of Civil Government, can prevent the people electing him in November. There has been no such hearty enthusiasm for a candidate since Andrew Jackson was opposed by the banks, and elected by the people.

ADVISING THE COLORED VOTERS.

Several of the Grant organs assert that the fact that Democrats support Horace Greeley is not only a reason why colored men should not support him, but that it forms the very best reason.

If the colored people could all be led by such puerile argument as this, their enemies might point to it as evidence of the unfitness of the colored race for the ballot. But we doubt if the colored race at the South believe that the mere fact that their white neighbors, whose welfare is so identical with their own, vote one way, is any reason whatever why colored men should vote the other. This is sheer, brazen demagogism; yet the Grant journals seem to expect, not only to get the black vote, but the white Republican vote also, on no better argument than that Democrats are for Greeley. This is to say, that the Republican party, founded on philanthropy and equality, now proposes to run on hate and disfranchisement. Can an organization once inspired by objects so noble be now degraded to uses so base?

We rejoice to know that the game of running the country on hate is a losing one. Even the best men who identify themselves with it must go under. The party that makes this narrow bigotry its corner-stone will sink, crushed under its infamous burden. It is a platform never before proclaimed but once, and that by Satan to his fallen angels, after they had been hurled "with hideous ruin and combustion down" from Heaven's high battlements. It lost then, and it has been losing ever since.

Horace Greeley ought to receive the votes of blacks as well as whites, because he represents the acceptance, by the South, of emancipation and political equality, and the acceptance, by North and South alike, of that reconciliation which is the first essential to order and safety for all. The real reason why the blacks incline extensively to vote for Grant is because they foolishly suppose he can and will, in some mysterious way, protect them, being a soldier himself, from violence and Ku-Klux outrage. But he will not, and cannot. The preservation of civil order and the punishment and prevention of breaches of the peace in the South must depend on the State Governments, Magistrates, Sheriffs, Justices, and Constables. The machinery of the Federal Government was never planned for such work, and cannot be made to do it. It would require a corps of Federal Justices and Constables in every township in the South. But, in fact, there are but one or two Federal Judges in each State, and these are occupied with cases of shipping, patents, and inter-State difficulties. The preservation of the peace, and the protection of all men at the South depend on the same agencies exactly as the protection of German, Irish, and American citizens everywhere, viz.: First, on the courage and vigor with which every person, when misused, defends himself; secondly, on the maintenance of a strong State Government, presided over by men known and respected throughout the State,—for only these are capable of securing the obedience of the unruly classes; thirdly, on the participation of black men in politics, not as negroes merely, but as Americans, uniting with the various political parties that may arise, like men, according to their convictions, and not herding into one or the other of them in a drove, like sheep, according to mere color. A merely negro party would be confessedly the weaker party in every State of the South. Even where, as in South Carolina, it had the strength of superior numbers, it would still be the weaker by its lack of wealth and discipline; it would labor under the double disadvantage of being unable to elect its candidates, and of revealing, by the color of each voter, the ticket he had voted. There is a subtle power in the ballot to cause every magistrate and public officer to deal justly by the humblest man that comes before him, provided the color of that man's skin does not in itself disclose the fact that he voted against the magistrate.

We adjure our colored citizens, therefore, to steer clear of the traps set for them by demagogues. Their protection at the South cannot be effected by Federal military force, nor by any Ku-Klux bill. It depends on the election of strong, sensible, and judicious State Governments, pledged to respect their rights, but consisting largely of white men. But, underlying all, there must be such a reconciliation of the Southern whites to the Union that the memories of slavery and the war shall be forgotten. The Democratic party, in voting for Greeley, declare that they are reconciled to the negro's equality politically. Should any large number of colored men vote for Greeley, it would amount to their declaration that they are reconciled to the equality of the Southern whites politically. And, when ex-rebels and ex-slaves are reconciled politically, they will have no difficulty in agreeing personally. General Amnesty will help the negroes more than General Grant, for it will remove the enmity from the breasts of their enemies; and that, Grant and his Ku-Klux bills can never do.

In 1844, 28 mechanics organized the Pioneers' Society of Rochdale, England. At the end of that year, their capital, given in sums of from two to six cents at a time, was $140. They had made no sales, and so, of course, had made no profits. At the end of 1860, there were 3,450 members. Their capital was $188,550; their cash-sales $760,315; and their profits $79,530. These figures have all been greatly increased during the last decade. American workingmen have not now a tithe of the difficulties in the way of co-operation which these English artisans met and overcame. Nevertheless, they go on trying to wring higher pay from their employers by repeated strikes, and wasting in such follies the money which, prudently spent, would make them their own employers.

It is a matter of just pride to every thoughtful and liberty-loving man that the infamous Ku-Klux law is a thing of the past. In our joy over this, we are apt to forget that many of its effects still survive; our Northern prisons hold many persons whom that law has enabled partisan spite to condemn to weary years of confinement. In the Albany Penitentiary is a Southerner by the name of Moore. This is the story he tells:

> Before the war I was a well-to-do planter in Alabama. I owned many slaves, which constituted my wealth. The events of the war reduced me nearly to poverty. At its close, I gathered together the fragments of my ruined estate, hired a few of my former slaves, and commenced life anew. All went well with me until a month or six weeks ago, when I was suspected of being a Ku-Klux, arrested by a United States Marshal, given a hasty trial, found guilty, sentenced, and two weeks ago was brought from Washington to this prison. My term is *ten years*.

The Philadelphia *North American*, which represents Protection in its sublimest perfection, in an article upon the home market makes the following statement:

> Russia, like the United States, became long since satisfied that the true force of a nation does not reside in commerce, which is in its nature evanescent, and which has proved an unstable reliance for every nation that has built upon so shifting a foundation; but upon internal agriculture, mining, and manufactures,—home production, in fact.

We had clipped the foregoing for the purpose of commenting upon it, when, in the next column and in the leading editorial, we found the following:

> Venice was but a single city, and had less to depend upon in her ventures than Philadelphia, and yet she grasped and held firmly for centuries the richest volume of commerce in the world. She had no imperial government to depend upon for aid. What she did she achieved alone and with her own resources. Yet here is Philadelphia, with 800,000 people, $362,000,000 of annual products, and wealth to the amount of $1,206,000,000, that people talk about as being unable to sustain even a single line of foreign steamers. The thing is absurd. *Let us venture forth boldly in quest of the world's commerce.* By so doing we shall cheapen the raw materials essential to the prosperity of our industry, and save the annual tribute we have so long paid to other cities.

From this we infer that the only commerce which should be tolerated in the United States is that which may be done in Philadelphia. All else is an unstable reliance for the country.

Simultaneously comes to us the news of the pardon, in advance of his conviction, of a mail-robber in Kansas, because he is a relative of Grant, and of the appointment of a Mr. Clark Postmaster at Galveston, Texas, because he was ousted from his seat in Congress by the vote of that body, on the ground that he had obtained it by flagrant fraud and crime. It would be interesting to know how far immunity from punishment for crime extends among the President's relatives, and what degree of fraud in obtaining one office is deemed a sufficient reason for conferring another. In the Kansas case, the young man was required, as the condition of his pardon, to refund the money. This seems to imply a knowledge in the Presidential mind that he had got the money, and was, therefore, guilty.

In the Texas case, a man had foisted himself into an elective office, pretending to have come there by the vote of the people, when, in fact, the people had elected another. The point of resemblance in the two cases is, that both were rewarded for swindling the people!

Among the proposed reforms in our jury-system is one by which women accused of crime are to be tried by a jury of their own sex. It may be that Prof. Weiss' idea of a Divorce Court, which should be composed of "noble matrons and accomplished men," might be extended with advantage to all cases in which a man and a woman were on different sides, but it would be mere cruelty to have such a jury consist entirely of the sex which used to be the weaker of the two. A woman who sins in any way can never hope for mercy, or for even-handed justice, from other women. They are sure to hate the sinner as well as the sin, and to condemn her with unsparing severity. Mrs. Fair and Mrs. Hyde, if they had been tried by a feminine Judge and jury, would have been hung long ago; but, although the ends of justice would have been attained in these cases, in others they would be wholly disregarded.

The matron of the Children's Asylum in Paterson, New Jersey, is coming into prominence as a highly successful torturer. When Harry Bent cried, she beat him so effectually that he stopped at once,—and will never begin again. The little girl who was tied up in a sheet, dragged down stairs, and doused with cold water, has since recovered. It is hoped that the small boy, who was stripped naked and rolled around in an empty barrel studded with nails, will not die. The minor punishments, such as being compelled to eat the refuse of the kitchen-table, etc., have not seriously affected the health of the happy children whom the Asylum cares for. What a treasure that woman would be to some long-established prison, where all known methods of torture have palled upon the wearied officials.

The German fleet recently entered the harbor of Port au Prince, in Hayti, and demanded payment of certain debts due to some German merchants. The demand not being complied with, the fleet opened fire on the town, when the Government paid over a portion of the debt, and the fleet sailed away. Hayti is a Republic of colored people; so is San Domingo. San Domingo owes all mankind all that she could get credit for, but San Domingo is protected by an American fleet kept permanently in her harbor, to keep foreign nations from collecting their debts, and to keep the people of San Domingo from hanging the usurper President who has sold them and the country to General Babcock and his partners.

The savings-banks of the country have acquired, by their earnings and by unclaimed deposits, large surplus funds, amounting, in some cases, to millions of dollars beyond their authorized capital. Since 1864, the right of the Government to tax these extra resources has been in dispute. Three Commissioners of Internal Revenue (Rawlins, Delano, and Pleasonton) have decided against it, and one (Douglass) in its favor. Finally, a test-case was made up and argued before the United States Circuit Court, at Pittsburgh. Judge McKennan has just given his decision, which makes the banks liable to the tax. Its collection will insure an addition of several millions to the revenue of the next fiscal year.

The Directors of the Michigan Avenue Free Library Association have offered to give its valuable collection of 5,000 volumes to the Public Library of the city. This generous proposition is made subject to some conditions, which, however, only enhance its value. If the city accepts it, it will be obliged, by the terms of the gift, to keep open a public reading-room on the West and South Sides, and establish several branch offices, where books may be drawn. This plan has been tried at Boston, and has proved perfectly feasible. We trust that the Directors of our Public Library will hasten to put it into operation, and thereby secure the gift offered them.

Monsignor Carli, a Bishop of the Church has been driving a thriving trade in Florence, Italy, in casting out devils. A short time since he took an epileptic mechanic, Ginelli, and tied him in the chapel of his (Carli's) villa. After fifty-two hours of confinement, without a particle of food, Ginelli was too near death to have anything as vigorous as a fit, and was accordingly discharged as cured. Unable to appreciate the kindness of his benefactor, he had him arrested. An irreligious Judge sentenced the Bishop to six months' imprisonment, but the revered prelate absconded with such celerity that no sacrilegious hands could be laid upon him.

During the closing hours of the session, Congress appropriated $15,000 to enable Albert Brisbane to build a pneumatic tube, half a mile long, from the Capitol at Washington to the Printing Office. It is well that this idea is to have a fair trial, at last. If it succeeds on a large scale, it will revolutionize the carrying trade of the country. Western grain would flood to the East with inconceivable rapidity, and at a minimum of cost. The name of the originator, whose chief prominence has been gained by his connection with the most absurd of socialist schemes, is not, however, a hopeful sign of success.

There seems to be considerable trouble in the Fourteenth Illinois Congressional District over the nomination. The friends of Senator Langley, of Champaign, insist that he was unfairly treated in the Convention, and complaints are also made in other counties. It is very likely that the Greeley candidate for Congress in that District will find a large majority of the people willing to co-operate in any means to rebuke and break up this system of buying and selling nominations, and in favor of the people electing their own Representatives.

Attorney General Williams has given an opinion to the effect that "General Grant is stronger than the Republican party." That fact was shown by his unanimous nomination at Philadelphia, and by the fact that no person was permitted to oppose him. Sinbad in his day carried a man around who was stronger than Sinbad, or else Sinbad would not have carried him.

A correspondent of the Albany *Evening Journal* declares his purpose to place a copy of that paper in the hands of every subscriber to the New York *Tribune*, and thinks that, if this were done, not one of those subscribers would vote for Greeley. That patriotic person has evidently never heard of the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, or he would not waste his money on the Albany *Journal*.

Theodore Tilton supports for the Presidency Horace Greeley, who doesn't believe in woman-suffrage. Thereupon, Miss Anthony says that T. T. is a "trimmer and 'Artful Dodger' of the first water." The way in which lovely woman would refine politics is becoming more apparent every day.

POLITICAL.

The list of Administration availables for Congress, in Chicago, is now being called over, as a matter of form and a complimentary recognition of those not marked for complimentary nomination. The list includes the following:

First District—Jonathan Young Scammon, John C. Dore, Emery A. Storrs, Thomas B Bryan.

Second District—Jasper D. Ward, Willard Woodard.

Third District—Charles B. Farwell, Julius White, James L. Stark, Herman Raster.

—The Rockford *Gazette* is somewhat alarmed at the situation in the Fourth District. "General Farnsworth is now at home;" and the *Gazette* says:

> The question is pertinently asked, would General Farnsworth go to the trouble and expense of making a fight in Kane County, unless he had a reasonable prospect of getting the other three votes? Of course not, is the natural and inevitably the only answer.

—The Decatur *Magnet* advocates the nomination of Wm. E. Nelson, of that city, for Congress in the Fourteenth District, against Cannon. Major Nelson was a member of the last Legislature, and was one of the ablest upon the Democratic side.

—A correspondent furnishes us the following chapter of Ohio politics: Some time before the Cincinnati Convention, Mr. Alexander Reid, brother of an editor of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, was removed from the Post Office at Toledo, Ohio, and one McMakin, one of the proprietors of the Toledo *Blade*, was appointed, and is now Postmaster. Every effort was made at the *Gazette* office to prevent this removal, but in vain. Pending the Cincinnati Convention, that paper strongly intimated that, if Governor J. D. Cox was nominated, it would support him. The Grant party got alarmed, and hastily consulted, and the *Gazette* office was assured that "the Toledo matter will be fixed as you want." The *Gazette* has ever since been supporting Grant, and the Toledo *Blade*, all unconscious of the shortness of its official life, indulges in remarks something like this: "Were there two Post Offices in each town, and two Assessors, Collectors, etc., in each district, General Grant would have had very few opponents in the Republican party. It is the disaffected ones who are making the suggestion of a disturbance that we are now feeling."

—The Union League Club of New York has formally pronounced for Grant and Wilson. It solemnly resolves that the old issues remain; that we are still fighting slavery and beating the drums of war; that, practically, Mr. Greeley is the same as Jeff Davis, and General Grant the same as Abraham Lincoln.—*St. Louis Democrat (Administration).*

—The *Brass-Collar* is horrified at the thought that at Baltimore, July 9, "a seedy old white hat" will be "substituted for the time-honored principles of the once great and proud Democratic party."

—Dowdall's Peoria *National Democrat*, which has by no means indorsed Greeley, says:

> We have little confidence in the Democracy of that man who asserts that, if the Cincinnati ticket is adopted at Baltimore, he will vote for Grant. He may, under such circumstances, in sullen disgust, not vote at all, and still be a man; but he is not even the premonitory symptom of a man if he votes for the candidate of a party whose principles he affects to despise, simply because the candidates of his own party are not exactly according to his liking. A man who professes to be a Democrat, and can vote for Grant, under any circumstances, is more of a Radical than he is a Democrat, and is already preparing to make a jump into the Radical camp. Good bye, Mr Grant Democrat.

—Governor Caldwell, of North Carolina (Administration), declines to stump the State with Judge Merrimon, his opponent for election.

—Colonel Thomas H. Herndon, of Mobile, is the Democratic nominee for Governor of Alabama.

—In the Fourth District of Indiana the candidates for Congress are the same as two years ago, when the vote stood: Jeremiah M. Wilson, 12,561; David S. Gooding, 12,557.

—Great inquiry is made, in Administration organs, to know if Strobach was quite sure of the 800,000 German votes he promised Grant in the Philadelphia Convention.

—It was Henry Wilson who, in the fall of 1853, said in a speech: "The time has come when the uniform of the State militia should no longer be disgraced by being seen on the back of a Catholic Irishman or an Infidel Dutchman."

—An Illinois paper, edited by a Postmaster, congratulates an Iowa paper, published by a Custom House official, that a Wisconsin paper, edited by a Revenue Collector, is doing red-hot service for Grant.

—Hiram Green says: "All the difference I can see atween the lait Artemus Ward and U. S. Grant is, that Artemus was willin' to sacrifice all his own and his wife's relashuns to save the country, while U. S. G. is willin' to sacrifice the country to save all his own and his wife's relashuns."

—The Indianapolis *Journal* says there is at last a probability that Voorhees will find the way he long has sought, and be permitted to wrap his mantle about that imposing form and retire to his political sepulchre. He has many times expressed a willingness, and even a consuming desire to lay down his life for the beloved principles of Democracy, but this extreme sacrifice will not be required. He will simply be called to take himself outside the pale of the party and kindly permitted to depart in peace. No more will the jungles of Greene or the swamps of Sullivan reverberate with the tones of the clarion voice which once summoned the mast-eaters from their lairs, for it is written in the book that William Mack shall carry the banner in the Congressional contest.

—The South Bend District of Indiana may be counted surely anti-Grant, not so much on Colfax's account as because the better class of Republicans have revolted from the nomination of Jasper Packard. A call has been made by Firman Church, William Johnston, Henry Binnamon, and W. P. Wilcox, who lead the revolt, and it is probable Judge Daniel Noyes, of Laporte, will be the candidate of the opposition, and be elected.

—In the Second District of Minnesota the candidates for the Republican nomination for Congress are: Henry B. Strait, of Shakopee; Charles T. Brown, Surveyor-General, of St. Peter; and J. A. Thatcher, ex-Senator of Red Wing; and it is understood to be a preliminary contest for the United States between Governor Austin and Senator Ramsey. The Senator is strongest in the eastern end of the District, and the Governor in the western.

PERSONAL.

Dio Lewis has gone abroad to study European methods of physical culture.

—Colonel W. R. Arthur, of St. Louis, it is reported, has been offered the Superintendency of the New York & Erie Railroad.

—Henrietta Hershfeldt is the name of the principal American lady dentist established in Berlin.

—A Syracuse lady is studying with Powers, the sculptor, and is said to be making rapid progress.

—George W. Sturgeon, State Senator elect in South Carolina, has been jailed for forging an order of $137 on the County Treasury.

—The Rev. Dr. T. H. Skinner, late of Fort Wayne, will start for Europe, the 29th, with his family.

—Daniel O'Connell, son of the late John O'Connell, and grandson of the Irish political leader, was recently drowned by the sinking of his yacht while sailing near Kingstown.

—The New York *Tribune* says:

> According to a paragraph which is now on its winding way through the newspapers, two ladies who recently called upon Mr. Greeley, to obtain his views on the Female Suffrage question, went away with the opinion that, if elected, "he would turn out every woman holding an official position." If, upon coming into office, he should find any woman (or man) holding an official position with no greater passion for the truth than is manifested by the manufacturer of this silly story, our opinion is that he would, if he could, turn that person out with but little remorse or regard for the sex of the idiot. We think we may venture to say this without personally consulting with Mr. Greeley upon the subject.

—Assemblyman Whitbeck, of New York, who died suddenly a week ago Monday night, took cold while addressing his constituents, who serenaded him in the rain last week. He left over a million dollars' worth of property.

—When Grace Greenwood was alighting from a coach in the California Geyser region, the driver with whom she had been riding seized her by the waist and held her—160 pounds—at arm's length for several minutes. And yet she says that man understands "the philosophy of life!"

—The Rothschilds are to hold a great family reunion next July, at Frankfort-on-the-Main, when, it is believed, important changes will be agreed upon in regard to the management of the various branches of the great firm.

—A California lady, whom the earthquakes have inspired, writes that "heterogeneous parallaxes prismatically converging are not due to the silicious introductions of photospherical asteroids, but rather to parabolical inclination of the igneous zygema. O Lord! the great comet is really coming.

The Swedish Citizens of Henry County.

GALVA, Ill., June 18.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Inclosed find copy of resolutions adopted by the Swedish citizens of Henry County, in Mass Convention assembled, at Andover, on the 8th day of June, 1872. Yours respectfully, ERIC JOHNSON.

WHEREAS, Ever since the day when we (the Swedish voters of Henry County) had the presumption to present one of our people for office (a right that we held, and do hold, co-equal with other citizens) we have been treated as "an element of weakness" and "detriment to the party" by the political shysters into whose hands the control of the Republican party in Henry County has unfortunately fallen; and

WHEREAS, From that day to this, we have been singled out as a people, and made the target for wilful, malicious, and uncalled for abuse and misrepresentations by the subservient and truculent newspaper organs of those political tricksters; therefore,

Resolved, That a decent self-respect made it necessary that we, American citizens of Henry County, of Swedish birth, should assemble, in order to vindicate our principles and assert our rights.

Resolved, That we do hereby reaffirm our declaration of four years ago. "That all men are created free and equal, with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; and that it was for the enjoyment of these blessings that we left our native land and came to these shores; it makes no difference where a man is born, what his nationality of race is, if he only be a *man*; and that intelligence and moral worth alone are the sole just criterion of every man's worthiness."

Resolved, That we are still, as we have been in the past, steadfast and true to the vital principles which call the Republican party into existence, and carried it successfully through the dark days of the Rebellion, and we will ever maintain, as a part of our birthright, the rightful sovereignty of the Union, Emancipation, equality of civil rights and enfranchisement, and as patriotic citizens and well-wishers of our adopted country, we hail with delight the fact that the above principles are irrevocably imbedded in the Constitution of the land, and acquiesced in by all political parties, thereby ushering in a new period of national development, wherein new duties and new problems confront us, and imperatively demand our attention, in the discharge and solution of which we shall consider loyalty to principle higher, nobler, and more obligatory than loyalty to party, or blind obedience to party leaders.

Resolved, That, as American citizens and freemen, we spurn with contempt the attempts made, time and again, during the last four years by the above referred to political demagogues and subsidized press in Henry County to dictate unto us what political course we ought to pursue, as well as the disposition to consider us as abject political slaves, who should stand ready and willing at all times to do the bidding of these cold-hearted, unprincipled political demagogues, who prostitute the name of an honored party for mean and selfish purposes; and we hurl back with scorn the insolent and despiteful invectives showered upon us as a nationality, without any better provocation on our part than that of having exercised the right (vouchsafed by the free institutions of our country to every citizen) to carry out our political convictions and preferences without fear or restraint.

Resolved, That we would be forever unworthy the name of freemen, if we should pass over in silence the following among many other uncalled for slanders and falsehoods, which are such in character that they could only emanate from the crazed brain of a political marplot and federal office-holding demagogue:

"The Swedes must begin to understand that all the offices and fat places were not created for them, to the exclusion of everybody else. These people (the Swedes) have been petted, deferred to, courted and fooled round long enough, and the sooner they are made to comprehend the fact that there is to be no more of it, the better it will be for all hands concerned. Their demands have been heeded and succumbed to long enough, and self-respect, we should think, would prevent the party from going any further in the same direction."

All of which we pronounce as wilful slanders upon us as a people, without the slightest foundation in truth. To prove how utterly uncalled for the above language is, we would submit that, during the 18 years which we have been faithful co-laborers in the Republican party, we have received only one favor at the hands of that party, and indeed objected so by the would-be leaders of the party, that it lost its significance as a favor: we refer to the election of Hon. J. W. Olson. It is true that one other citizen of Swedish birth (Captain A. G. Warner) was elected to the office of Sheriff, but he was elected as an independent candidate by the generous, disinterested, and unanimous support of the Democratic party, aided by independent Republican voters. Is that monopolizing "all offices and fat places to the exclusion of everybody else?" We ask no more than equal chances with other American citizens. We do not claim that we are entitled to any especial favors on the ground of nationality, but we do object to being excluded or deprived of any of the rights and privileges to which we are entitled as American citizens, simply because we were born on the eastern shores of the Atlantic.

Resolved, That our Representatives in the last Legislature, Honorable J. W. Olson and Levi North, by their faithful devotion to principle and the best interests of the people, have earned the thanks of a grateful constituency, and we say unto them, "Well done, good and faithful servants."

Forty-first Exhibition of the American Institute.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

NEW YORK, June 8.

Under more favorable auspices than heretofore, the American Institute, of the City of New York, will open to the public its Forty-first exhibition, in the large exhibition hall occupied for the same purpose in 1869, 1870 and 1871, and now owned by the Institute: extending from Second to Third avenues, and from 63d to 64th streets, near Central Park on the 4th day of September, 1872.

The Board of Managers, in order to accommodate exhibitors of heavy machines in practical operation, have decided to open all parts of the buildings devoted to massive machinery on the 15th day of August: thus allowing about three weeks for the erection of foundations, and making necessary connections with motive power. On Monday, August 26th, the whole structure will be ready for the reception of goods; and in order to insure promptness among exhibitors intending to make an important display, those who are earliest in applying for space, and in preparing to fill it, are promised special aid from the officers in charge.

The opening address will be delivered on Wednesday, Sept. 4, at 2 o'clock p. m.

The closing address will be delivered on Wednesday, Nov. 13, at 2 p. m.; and awards made by the Board of Managers will be announced.

The American Institute has given forty annual exhibitions of choice specimens of American skill, labor, and ingenuity. Thus it has been successful in making widely known some of the most important inventions and improvements, including ingenious mechanical contrivances, novel chemical combinations, new varieties of fruits and flowers, and many other valuable products. These annual displays have been the milestones of American progress, by which the people have been able to measure the actual advance made in every department of the Arts.

Not less than half a million of persons visited the last Institute Exhibition. Many of these visitors came for the sole purpose of ascertaining the merits of different machines, instruments, and methods for accomplishing the same end. This plan of frequently drawing together the best specimens of art from all parts of the country, and thus bringing exhibitors and buyers into direct communication, has doubtless been of more general benefit than any scheme yet devised; and those who have faith in the efficiency of their own inventions and manufactures have been among the first to avail themselves of these opportunities for presenting them to the scrutiny of the public. Many wealthy manufacturers and inventors ascribe their first success in business to a complete display of their work at an American Institute Exhibition. Edward Walker, James H. Sackett, Samuel R. Wells, Printing Commit-

THE CAMPAIGN.

Mercer County Liberal Republican Convention.

KEITHSBURG, Ill., June 19.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The Liberal Republicans of Mercer County met in Convention at Aledo, yesterday, and organized for the campaign. Resolutions were adopted indorsing the Cincinnati Platform and candidates, declaring for a Revenue Tariff only, and indorsing Governor Palmer's Administration of the State Government.

H. H. Roberts, T. Glancey, I. N. Bassett, S. V. Prentiss, and Wm. S. Dilley were chosen delegates to the State Convention; and a County Central Committee, composed of H. S. Scott, C. S. Rickey, and William S. Myers, was chosen. Brief speeches were made by Messrs. Scott, Bassett, Glancey, Dilley, and others. Yours, etc. T. GLANCEY.

Liberal Republicans at Aurora.

AURORA, Ill., June 20.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In my last, you were informed that there were over 100 Republicans in Aurora who would support and vote for Horace Greeley. A three-cent sheet of this city, upon seeing the communication, declared it false, and asserted that there were but 2. Immediately a call was circulated for a Mass Convention of Liberals, and was, in a few hours' time, signed by 86 men, all of whom voted for Grant in 1868, and many more names could have been obtained. Since that time, the Greeley element has developed a steady growth. To-day there are over 300 old-time Republicans in this town who are outspoken for Greeley and Brown, and whose names can be had, if necessary. The oldest residents have no recollection of ever before witnessing such a rapid transition of strength.

It may seem chimerical to say that Illinois will go for Greeley; yet, if other localities than this show an equal appreciation of statesmanship over mere military obstinacy, the State will give Greeley a greater majority over Grant next fall than Grant had over Seymour four years ago. Look at the figures: In this State are 2,000 townships; ten votes in each of which, going from Grant to the opposition, will make a difference of 40,000 in the State.

Judging from this and surrounding towns, it is probable the change will be by fifties instead of tens, all over the State.

The Germans are nearly all with us. The Democrats, with barely one crazy exception, are with us, and are keen for concert of action. They concede that Horace Greeley is one of the most trustworthy and popular Republicans in America, and believe his election will accomplish a complete reconciliation between the North and the South. And, what is most gratifying, we *verily believe he will be elected*. Respectfully, L. W. ROOD.

P. S.—And still they come.

Champaign County Liberal Republican Convention.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., June 20.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I inclose a call for a Greeley meeting of Republicans of this city and vicinity.

The signers reside in Champaign and Urbana, and are among the most reliable of our citizens.

J. M. Davis was County Treasurer last year; Dr. Howard, Mark Carley, F. T. Walker, E. S. Lunt, J. S. Wolf, Daniel Bradley, Sandford Richards, A. C. Burnham, William Park, and O. E. Culbertson have been, till now, among the leading Republicans of the County. J. Dickerson was Mayor of Champaign last year. These men are the equals, in point of intelligence, wealth, and position, of any in this part of the State. A. E. H.

The Republicans of Champaign County, who favor the election of Greeley and Brown, are invited to meet in Convention at Barrett Hall, in the city of Champaign, on Saturday, June 22, at 2 p. m., for the purpose of selecting seven delegates to represent the county in the Liberal Republican State Convention, called to meet at Springfield, on the 26th inst., and transacting such other business as may come before the Convention.

J. M. Davies,	J. S. Wolfe,
J. M. Tracy,	L. D. Chaddon,
R. M. Davies,	B. Price,
J. O. Beatty,	O. R. Richards,
G. J. Hodges,	Max. M. Eppstein,
J. H. Smith,	E. L. Sweet,
Daniel Bradley,	Jno. W. Somers,
Mark Carley,	Pleasant Smith,
Jos. Collier,	L. Eaton,
H. C. Howard,	Mark Houston,
F. T. Walker,	O. E. Culberston,
N. B. Coffman,	C. E. Baker,
J. A. Williams,	A. C. Burnham,
Wm. Park,	J. Dickerson,
Sanford Richards,	Richard Stribling,
Joe E. Conklin,	Geo. Kimball,
G. H. Moth,	David House.

The Liberal Republicans of Will County.

JOLIET, Ill., June 18.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Inclosed I send you the remarks of the *Signal* concerning the character and standing of the Republicans who signed the call for a Liberal Republican County Convention here. They are all men of character and reputation, and among them are found representatives of nearly all the learned professions, bankers, merchants, and business men. I am told that this call was only circulated a few hours, so that many others who would have cheerfully signed it, had not an opportunity to do so. The Republican paper here, run by one of General Grant's office-holders, has made light of this Liberal movement from the first, and concluded it could frown it down, but the matter has got beyond its, or its master's, control.

There are many of us here who are only waiting to see that the movement will be indorsed by the Baltimore Convention, and then we will bid the Grantites an affectionate farewell, and go to work in this great Reform movement. My business has taken me over the county pretty generally, and I think we can safely count on a majority this early.

Senator Sumner's speech is doing a great work in this county among the candid-thinking Republicans, who cannot see that the harangues of Logan or Carpenter answered a single argument of the Massachusetts Senator.

If the zealous Grant men in this city wish to see how things are working, let them count the number of TRIBUNES sold in town to Republicans, who prefer it to the *Journal*. Yours truly, LIBERAL.

From the Joliet Signal.

Grant's office-holders and office-hunters have taken considerable pains to circulate the story that there were not over a dozen Liberal Republicans in Will County. The falsity of this will appear by referring to the call for a Liberal Republican Convention, which is published in to-day's paper. There was little time for circulating the call when the movement was decided upon, yet it will be seen that the names of twenty leading Republicans are attached to it. [The names are as follows: Henderson Howk, Egbert Phelps, H. C. Knowlton, H. W. Harwood, A. W. Heise, Casper Butz, J. M. Thompson, H. D. Stearns, Geo. F. Stewart, J. Reichert, George P. Jones, W. J. Hurd, W. H. Combs, J. C. Church, A. Dillman, Jacob Smith, S. W. Munn, C. B. Garnsey, C. W. Cook, Alonzo Leach.] Among the number will be recognized several of our most intelligent, influential, and wealthy citizens, which gives some idea of the class of Republicans in the county who are identified with the Liberal cause.

There are at least two hundred Republicans in Joliet who will vote for Greeley and Brown. In the other towns of the county at least one-third of the Republican voters will do the same thing. From present indications, Will County will give the Greeley and Brown ticket over five hundred majority.

Let all who do not wish to be in a pitiful minority fall in with the people's movement.

The LaSalle County Democratic Convention.

MENDOTA, Ill., June 20.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I saw by the Chicago *Times* what purported to be an account of the proceedings of the LaSalle County Democratic Convention, held at Ottawa on the 18th,—claiming that this county was opposed to the indorsement of Greeley and Brown. I was a member of that Convention, and was in it from its organization until its final adjournment. The utmost harmony prevailed throughout. A question from the first arose, from the diversity appearing in the various resolutions introduced. These resolutions were referred to a Committee of six, of whom your correspondent was one. It was finally agreed, unanimously, to report but one resolution, viz.: to abide by the action of the Baltimore Convention, which report was accepted and unanimously adopted. A resolution was then introduced from LaSalle, having been adopted in the primary caucus there, indorsing the Cincinnati nominees and platform. Judge Dickey, a gentleman of great timidity, urged it as inexpedient at this time, although he thought there was no doubt of the ratification at Baltimore. He spoke at great length. He was replied to by George W. Stipp with great force and eloquence; who, in his private opinion, thought there was no objection to the indorsement. He was followed by G. W. Armstrong, an ancient Democratic fossil, who was anxious to still vote for General Jackson, seeing no difference in the issues of thirty years ago and to-day. By this time it was late, and the Convention, having done its business, was anxious to adjourn. Mr. Browne, of Earlville, got the floor, and, in a few, well-timed, pertinent remarks, completely overwhelmed the arguments of Dickey and Armstrong. The Convention refusing to hear further speaking, the resolution was withdrawn, and the Convention adjourned.

Eighteen delegates were chosen to attend at Springfield, fifteen of whom are out and out for Greeley and Brown. One of Grant's office-holders was in the Convention during the discussion, and, as a matter of course, served his master by sending an untruthful and scurrilous report to the *Times*, as best serving his master's behests. Rest assured that LaSalle County will go for Greeley and Brown by an overwhelming majority. It is only in such crumbs of comfort as the servants of the great Gift-taker and Nepotist send to the *Times* that the Grant party find any consolation. A LASALLE COUNTY DEMOCRAT.

A Democrat on the Chicago Times.

EARLVILLE, LaSalle Co., Ill., June 20.

General John A. McClernand:

SIR: I am constrained, from a deep sense of duty to my country, to address you through THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, hoping, by your great prominence as a Democrat in State and Nation, to be able to reach the ear of most of the delegates soon to assemble in Democratic Convention at Springfield, prior to the sitting of that Convention. United, we stand; divided, we fall, is an old-time maxim. It never was more applicable to the Democratic party than it is to-day. In order to unite our party we must remove, as far as possible, from our organization, all disturbing elements. We must put no asp to our bosoms, unless we desire to be bitten. The Chicago *Times* is doing its level best to elect Grant for the next President. The Chicago *Times* is paid for so doing. When I say paid for so doing, I know whereof I affirm. The *Times* will not support Greeley if nominated at Baltimore, nor any other candidate put in nomination by the Convention. I know this, unless the *Times*, as usual, lies for the love of the thing, as a duck takes to water. The reason is this: That almost the entire delegations from the different States thus far chosen are personally unfriendly to the *Times*. To use the editor's own classic words to a personal and political friend of mine in Chicago, only a few days ago, "The whole d—d crowd about to assemble in Baltimore are not entitled to the support of the *Times*, or any other decent journal." Another reason is this: The *Times*, in the event of Greeley's election, would occupy a subordinate position in relation to THE TRIBUNE, and would have little, if any, influence with Greeley's Administration. Now, the Democratic voters in the rural districts read the *Times*, and many of these readers actually suppose that the *Times* is willing to make sacrifices for the country, and is only anxious for the success of Democratic principles. Poor, deluded Democrats! When will men learn wisdom?

What, then, shall we do with the *Times*? The *Times* has an undoubted right to sail in any boat it pleases, provided it be its own; but we can, and must, give the *Times* no passage in our boat. We need to *expose* the *Times*, and *depose* the editor from any and all positions he may occupy on any Committees in our party. We need to turn the *Times* over to the Grant Ring, where it can do less harm than it is now doing to our party. It is a spy in the camp, and needs sending outside the lines. It was a Rebel in the Rebellion; it is a rebel in our party. I hope and trust, for the good of our country, which is now so heroically struggling to maintain true Democratic Republicanism, that we will be able, through your great influence, to reduce the Chicago *Times* once more to the ranks. The *Times* out of the way as a recognized Democratic journal, and we are a unit for Greeley and Brown in this section of our State. Very respectfully, yours, J. W. BROWNE.

Tazewell County Liberal Republicans.

PEKIN, Ill., June 19.

EDITOR PEORIA REVIEW: The Liberal Republican Club of Pekin met here this evening, and, in the absence of a county organization that would enable them to hold a County Convention in time for the meeting of the Liberal State Convention at Springfield, Ill., on the 26th inst., appointed the following delegation of Liberal Republicans to represent Tazewell County in said Convention:

Delegates—Wm. S. Kellogg, of Pekin; Henry Lantz, of Pekin; E. G. Ferris, of Pekin; Dr. R. J. Allen, of Washington; J. A. Gunnel, Mackinaw.

Alternates—H. F. Spoonhoff, of Pekin; J. L. Briggs, of Pekin; Geo. W. Minier, of Minier; John Eidman, of Cincinnati; Richard Clyver, of Tremont.]

Missouri—The Liberal Republican Organization to be Perfected.

ROOMS LIBERAL STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, 116 CHESNUT STREET, ST. LOUIS, June 19.

At a meeting of the Liberal Republican State Central Committee, held on Friday, June 14, at which every member was present or represented, reports were received from different sections of the State, showing that a larger number of Liberal Republicans in Missouri, now support the ticket nominated by the Cincinnati National Convention than supported the Liberal State ticket in 1870.

It was unanimously ordered that the Liberal Republican organization throughout the State should be maintained, and at once perfected in every county where it is not already complete and in working order. Early reports of its condition or re-organization in every county are requested. Members of the committee are especially requested to communicate with active friends in the counties of their respective districts, and to see that organization in each county is promptly perfected and reported to State headquarters.

It is also desired that wherever Greeley and Brown campaign clubs are formed, full lists of their officers should be forwarded to the Secretary of this Committee.

By order of the Liberal Republican State Committee. W. M. GROSVENOR, Chr'n. JOSEPH PULITZER, Sec'y.

Judge Smalley's Opinion of the Cincinnati Ticket.

From the New York Tribune.

A gentleman of this city, feeling it of interest to the public, especially to many Old Line Democrats throughout the entire country, takes the responsibility of giving the following extracts from a private letter addressed to him by Judge Smalley, formerly Chairman of the National Democratic Committee, and the last Chairman of that party while victorious, and, previous to his taking a seat on the bench of the United States Court, one of the ablest leaders in the Eastern States. The Judge, who is a believer of the strictest sect in the doctrine of the judicial proprieties, has entirely withdrawn from political life, and kept aloof from any active participation in politics, since his accession to the bench; but the following extracts from the private letter referred to show that he has strong convictions as to the political necessities of the day. He writes under date of May 31: * * "But to turn from celestial questions to terrestrial ones. You ask me what I think of the Greeley and Brown ticket. I should like to write you a long letter upon the subject (for I have clear and strong convictions upon it) were not the manual labor of writing painful to me, and I have no amanuensis. I shall vote for Greeley and Brown, and do not see how any well informed, honest-minded Democrat can do otherwise. Either Greeley or Grant will be elected; it is useless to cavil or doubt about it. Greeley is an able, fearless and honest man. He is not the kind of man I would have selected for a high executive position, but his peculiarities are all in the direction of justice, liberty and mercy. He and I are about of an age; I have known of him for about forty years, and have always been opposed to him until within two or three years, but have always regarded him as an honest man, true to his convictions. The Cincinnati Platform is a good one, and Mr. Greeley's letter of acceptance is admirable—it could not, in my judgment, be improved. I now agree with him upon principle, so far as I know, upon all questions of state, except the tariff, and think that should, as he proposes, be left to the people of the districts. I rejoice to see the continually growing evidence that the Baltimore Convention will indorse him. Voorhees and similar Dugald Dalgettys cannot assist the tide any more than he could."

Some Big Diamonds.

London Correspondence of the N. Y. World.

A few words of the very large diamonds in the world, although often enough told, is always interesting. With the exception of the large rough piece in Lisbon, respecting which there is a dispute whether it really is a diamond, there are not three stones in the world that weigh one ounce, or 150 carats. The Great Mogul weighs about 150 carats; the Regent, 128 carats; the Koh-i-noor weighs 102 1-2 carats; the Star of the South, which, when rough weighed 254 carats, weighs now a little more than half after cutting.

Of the very large diamonds the most beautiful in shade, color and fire is the celebrated Regent, or Pitt diamond. It is simply a ball of fire. This stone, as is well-known, was stolen from one of the Hindoo temples in the eighteenth century. It was the eye of an idol. Mr. Pitt, the father of the Earl of Chatham, who was the government resident in India, bought the stone, brought it to Europe, and sold it to the Regent Duke of Orleans, who, besides giving a great price for it, allowed Mr. Pitt a pension also.

The great Russian diamond was obtained in a similar manner, viz.: a Frenchman, in the last century became a devoted priest in one of the temples in India, choosing, of course, the one that had an idol with a big diamond for an eye. The priest and the idol's eye disappeared one day, and they both turned up in Russia. The chaste Catherine bought the jewel for a large sum, and, like the Regent, she gave the pious French Hindoo priest a life pension besides.

Superstition has always attached to large diamonds. The Koh-i-noor has always been considered an unlucky stone to its possessors; it has certainly proved so in India, its owners losing stone and territory besides. But even in our enlightened age, in the very centre where superstition is scorned, not a few have freely expressed the remarkable coincidence that since Queen Victoria became the possessor of the Koh-i-noor she has seen nothing but trouble. The Koh-i-noor was captured by the Indian army in 1850, and presented to the Queen early in 1851. There can be no doubt that in May, 1851, Queen Victoria was in the zenith of her happiness and glory. Thrones rocking and shaking all over the continent in 1848-9 left England untouched. The Queen's dominions all over the world were peaceful and prosperous. Prince Albert had achieved more than a triumph, a perfect glory, in conceiving the great exhibition, and it was in the gilded cage in the centre aisle that the Koh-i-noor was exhibited in irregular shape and mass, so badly cut that a jet of gas had to be burned on each side of the stone to light it up. The Queen was hardly three months in possession of the stone when the Kaffir war broke out in 1851. In 1852 the Russian troubles first commenced, and ended in the Crimean war a year after, not without leaving poor Prince Albert in disgrace, who was hissed as he accompanied the Queen opening Parliament. The Crimean war, with its barren results, was hardly over when the fearful and most gigantic of all revolts took place in India, known as the Indian mutiny. The mutiny was quelled, and a short disagreeable campaign was made against Persia. The two following years—1859-60—the Queen lost two near relatives, her aunt Gloucester and her mother; and in 1861 the height of her troubles were reached, in the irreparable loss of her husband. All her little troubles since are mere bagatelles to this awful misfortune. All this would have happened if the Koh-i-noor had still been all the while India; but superstition is fond of an excuse, and so the poor Koh-i-noor comes in for a share of it.

HEIRS OF SIR FRANCIS DRAKE.

The Claimants of $125,000,000 in Council.

From the New York Herald, June 19.

At 11 a. m. yesterday, about fifty persons gathered together at Brooks' Assembly Rooms, Broome street, who claim to be the lineal descendants of the great English Admiral, Sir Francis Drake, and the legal heirs of the immense property which the female branch of the family hold in Devonshire, England.

Sir Francis Drake, the head of the family, and the chief of the naval worthies who flourished in the reign of Elizabeth, was born in Jainstock, about the year 1546. His father was a poor clergyman, and Francis was the eldest of twelve sons, nearly all of whom were bred to the sea. While yet a lad he was appointed to the master of a coasting bark, and in the humble capacity of a seaman made frequent voyages to Holland and France. He soon grew to be a thorough master of his rough profession, and so gained the esteem of his master, and when the latter died, he left the young seaman all he possessed—his bark. Drake continued in the coasting trade for some time; but his adventurous spirit soon tiring of the wearisome monotony of Channel voyages, he sold his vessel and proceeded on a voyage to the West Indies, during which he suffered much ill usage and loss from the Spanish cruisers in the Main.

On his return to England he joined the squadron of Sir John Hawkins in an expedition against the Spanish, which, though unsuccessful, did much to qualify Drake for his future career. He returned to England, after the loss of all he possessed, but with an amount of experience gained, and a hatred of the Spaniards which marked him through life, and has only been equalled by Nelson's antipathy to the French. In 1572 he succeeded in fitting out three small vessels, and with these he boldly sailed into the Main on a voyage of reprisals. Failing in an attack on the City of Nombere de Dios, he landed on the Isthmus of Panama, and captured a large amount of treasure which was about being conveyed on mules for exportation to Spain. In the course of this voyage a native guide, who led the English across the isthmus, showed Drake a lofty tree, from whose summit might be seen the Pacific Ocean, along which no European flag save that of Spain had ever floated, and whose coasts were supposed to contain untold wealth and magnificence. Drake climbed the "lordlie and great high tree," as he termed it, and when he gazed on the boundless expanse of ocean he, with great solemnity, "besought God to give him health and life once to sail a ship upon these seas."

This prayer of Drake's did not go unanswered, for on his return to England he succeeded in raising a squadron, and with it sailed for the Straits of Magellan. The expedition consisted of five ships, the largest of which was only 300 tons. On the voyage a mutiny and conspiracy against the head of the squadron occurred, which was only suppressed by the execution of the ringleader, Thomas Doughty. Drake emerged into the Pacific with one ship, the Golden Hind, but the voyage was so perilous, and the navigation so difficult, that all his consorts perished. With the one vessel left the undaunted Admiral commenced to attack the Spanish treasure ships, which were sailing in fancied security along what had hitherto been, to every other nation but their own, the untrodden ocean. The Golden Hind was soon laden with treasure and valuables, and Drake thought of returning home, but the presence of a large force in the Straits deterred him from returning that way, and he boldly conceived the idea to seek a passage home by the northern coast of America, and, by unrivalled skill, worked his ship to a high latitude in the Polar Atlantic. From thence he steered westward for the Philippine Islands, and finally arrived at the Cape of Good Hope. He doubled the Cape on the 15th of June, 1580, and on the 25th of September the Golden Hind came safely to anchor in the good city of Plymouth, after an absence from England of two years and ten months.

The fame of his exploits, the wealth he brought home, and the renown he had gained had been already noised around, and had reached the ears of royalty. Queen Bess, who, whatever might be her other faults, knew how to reward merit, hastened to Plymouth, knighted the daring adventurer, who was then about to sail around the world, and, with her court, she dined with him on board the Golden Hind.

His subsequent exploits are familiar to all readers of English history. He grew high in the estimation of his sovereign, and when the Invincible Armada sailed against England, with Lord Howard of Frobisher, he mainly contributed to its defeat. In 1595 he sailed with Sir John Hawkins on his last expedition against the Spanish West Indies. The English were unsuccessful in the enterprise, and the brave Admiral fell a victim to the diseases of the climate, dying on board of his own ship in the harbor of Montebello, on the 28th of January, 1596.

Drake left an immense property behind him, which has been gradually accumulating, until now it is roughly estimated at the enormous sum of $125,000,000, situated in the county of Devon, England.

The meeting yesterday was sharp and interesting. Whether Sir Francis would be proud of his descendants or not is a question which he alone can decide, but they certainly did not present the appearance of aristocratic ease and refinement which the representatives of a family of such long descent would naturally be supposed to possess. The chair was taken by Horace Doolan, of New York City, a stout, punchy man, with a bullet head, and a fat, ruddy countenance. The Secretary, who rejoices in the name of Beckworth, hails from the good city of Philadelphia; is a sleek, oily individual, with a meek countenance, and a singular bald spot on the top of his head. Scattered around the room were solid-looking farmers in garments of home-spun, strong-minded females with voluminous hats and short hair, who did most of the talking, and helped to relieve the monotony of the proceedings. The male branch of the family are supposed to have come over with the Pilgrim Fathers, and the motley assembly yesterday claim to be the representatives of the male line.

The claimants are scattered over all parts of the Union, and every day fresh ones are turning up. They came yesterday from smoky Pittsburgh, godly Philadelphia, Sag Harbor, Staten Island, Long Island, Jersey, and other parts unknown—on all their features expectancy sitting, as if they were gathered together at the reading of a will. In the corner of the room a huge bag of biscuits and a pitcher of water were visible, of which the audience steadily partook, justifying their claim to be bone of the Admiral's bone and flesh of his flesh, by indulging in an unlimited quantity of hard tack.

The Secretary made a long report of what had transpired since the last meeting, in February, and presented a number of documents received from England, with a genealogy which would puzzle Sir Bernard Burke, Dr. Shelton Mackenzie, or a Welchman to unravel. He said the property involved now amounted to $125,000,000.

At this point a little man, who looked like Daniel Dancer, and who held the knob of a large stick to his nose to assist his hearing, jumped out of his chair, exclaiming, "Eh! what! oh!" and then relapsed into idiotic silence, vainly endeavoring to comprehend the magnitude of such a sum.

The Secretary read a list of the principal claimants, mentioning families which had been intimately associated with Trinity Church in times past. An old lady pricked up her ears at this, and playfully tapped an old gentleman by her side on his bald head with her parasol. She was one of the family alluded to, and then attacked the biscuits again with increased zest.

A female with an overpowering expanse of breast, attired in a black silk dress, and wearing her hair *a la* Tennie Claflin, here came forward, and in an animated speech moved that no consideration be given to those heirs who neglected to be present. Carried.

All who had claims were called upon to send them in, no one being attended to which could not produce in its support the coat of arms of Sir Francis Drake—a large ship on a small world, with two dragons in the rigging, their heads downward. This device and crest was the especial gift of Elizabeth to the Admiral in his knighthood.

The Pittsburgh claimants caused a great amount of confusion by the amount of attention they claimed, but they were summarily disposed of by resolution. The progress reported by the Secretary did not seem to give satisfaction, no connecting link with the English family having been yet established.

A farmer from Allegheny, clad in Oxford gray, moved that no heir should dispose of his claim to any coming from England to buy it up. This seemed rather unnecessary, but it was unanimously passed.

A motion was made to adjourn until the 2d of October, which, after some discussion, was passed, and a rush was made at the crackers which remained, after which the heirs of Sir Francis Drake gathered up their coats, hats, umbrellas, and carpet-bags, and departed to their respective homes. It may be necessary to add that the present owners of the property in England are in no way uneasy, and have taken no steps to defend their claim.

TEMPERANCE QUESTION.

... of the National Division of the Sons of Temperance of North America—The Formation of Colored Divisions of Temperance—The New Bond to be Given by Grocery Keepers.

The Twenty-eighth Annual Session of the National Division of the Sons of Temperance of North America met again at Central Hall yesterday, the Most Worthy Patriarch in the chair. The attendance was very large.

... the report of the special Committee ... on Thursday was resumed ... recommended the rescinding of the action of the National Division, in Boston, last year, ... equal without regard ... previous condition.

... resolutions were offered as a substitute:

... That colored people be allowed ... Divisions, in such manner as they deem ... Sons of Temperance, and ... the Grand Division for a charter ... State or Territory ... colored people reside.

... That in all cases where a charter is ... Grand Division having such jurisdiction ... Grand Division be empowered to ... the Most Worthy Patriarch ... subordinate divisions so organized ... the control of the National Division.

... That when four divisions of colored ... of the above named ... shall make application to the ... Patriarch, he may form them into a ... Division.

... That in the sense of this National ... subordinate division may, by ... decide who and who may ... admitted to their division.

... all sessions under the above ... shall be regulated by and be subject ... of our order."

... the resolutions occupied all the ... and had not been concluded ... adjournment arrived. It will ... o'clock this morning, to which ... adjourned.

... members of the National ... their wives and children took a ride ... invitation of the Grand Division ... steamer Messenger, which was ... crowded, and ... five hours very pleasant ... visited the crib, and went as far ... Hyde Park, and as far north as ...

... they participated in a festival at ... Hall, tendered by the Grand Division ... ice cream ... singing and speeches, all of which ... by the brethren and the young ...

... of the Grand Division will be continued ...

"THE GROCERY BOND."

... to provide against the evils resulting ... intoxicating liquors" will go ... on July 1, and persons wishing to ... the law will find the necessary ... No. 8, City Hall. The city bonds ... will be issued in the same ... the form of the new State ...

... of Illinois. Grocery Bond No. ... men by these presents, That we, ... the County of Cook and the State of ... held and firmly bound unto the People of the State of Illinois in the penal sum of ... dollars, for the payment of which ... and truly to be made, we hereby bind ... heirs, executors and administrators, jointly and severally, firmly by these presents. ... with our seals, and dated this ... day ... D. 187.. The condition of this obligation is such, that whereas, the above bounden ... obtained license to keep a grocery ... to sell intoxicating liquors at ... until the ... day of June, A. D. ... shall well, truly, ... pay, or cause to be paid, all damages ... person or persons which may be inflicted ... them, either in person or property, ... support, by reason of said ... giving away intoxicating liquors, in ... to be drunk in, upon, or about the ... premises where sold, or to be drank ... public room, building or premises, or ... resort connected with said ... this obligation to be void, otherwise ... in full force and effect.

... [L. S.]
... [L. S.]
... [L. S.]
... [L. S.]

... back of the bond is an affidavit to be ... by the securities, to the effect that ... is worth, over and above all his ... liabilities of every nature and kind, in ... exempt by the laws of this State ... and sale on execution, the sum of ... that he is a free-holder in said ...

... Sun took out the first of these licenses ...

PARIS JOURNALISM.

Papers are Edited in the French Capital.

From the New York Times.

... impersonal journalism has been ... Paris since the fall of the Empire, it ... seem to be gaining ground, or to ... the results expected by the ... who wished to imitate the English. Some of those journals which ... have fallen out of existence entirely ... have ceased to be prominent ... they were before. In no instance has ... brought increased prosperity or ... public influence. For this reason the ... continue the habit of giving their ... articles over the signature of the ... chief editorial, or *premier Paris*, ... given over the name, or the well-known pseudonym, of a popular political ... who more frequently uses the edi... "we" to indicate that he speaks for ... as well as for himself, than the ... pronoun "I." The merits and ... of this system have been so often ... that scarcely any new facts can be ... brought to bear upon the argument; but it ... aptly and pertinently remarked ... the question which mainly depends ... tastes and habits of the people. It ... those questions about which a great ... be said upon both sides, and it ... only one which will be apt to be ... seriously if judged from an English or American point of view. It is pretty ... that impersonal journalism is the ... for England and the United States, ... is not the case at present. ... thought of French newspaper readers ... look for the name of some popular ... and if the last is to see what there ... the way of telegraphic news. In fact, ... rank below the theatrical, or at ... the reports of *premieres* represent... It may be regarded as extremely doubtful, therefore, whether the *Journal des Debats* would ... its importance by suppressing the names ... writers as John Lemoine and G. de ... who have a large and regular ... of readers, who would follow them ... other paper. Most of the Paris journals ... read for the articles of certain ... *Le Soir*, to give an example, was ... popular so long as the name of ... About was signed to its *premiers-*... has been scarcely heard of since ... writer took his pen to the *Nineteenth Siecle*. About's connection with this ... journal guaranteed its success at the ... and Francisque Sarcey brought to it ... troop of readers to swell the ... This journal is a marked success, therefore, although the clever, ... and logical articles of these two ... are placed beside silly, sophomoric ... relations of political events signed ... or Smith, or Brown, or Robinson. ... very little what there is in the ... if there are articles from About and Sarcey, for a vast majority read them ... then throw the paper aside, feeling that ... have got the worth of their three sous. ... Barbe and Jules Richard, in the ... Saint Genest, Jouvin, Albert Wolff ... in the *Figaro*; "Timothie Trimm," ... *Petit National*; H. Taine in the *Temps*; ... Veuillot, in the *Univers*, or Paul de ... in the *Pays*, are in reality the life ... of these journals. The *Patrie*, ... ceased to sign its articles ... in a lump by the *secretaire de la redaction* or the *directeur-gerant*, ... to conform to the law, and it does ... appear to have been greatly benefited ... change. Yet this journal and *L'Ordre* ... some of the ablest and most spirited ... writing of any journals in France. ... the size of Paris which supports ... fifty daily journals (the number is constantly changing) could hardly fail to profit ... reduction to at least one-third, but this ... only be done by the concentration of ... writers in a few journals, and none ... has a sufficient capital to make the ... Of course it would be impossible ... unless some five or six large journals ... agreed, for the number of popular ... is so great that some of them ... left to the journals which are ... less than $1,000. The first capital ... Presse was only $500, and numbers of ... dailies have had a cash capital of ... $100. The caution money is ... generally advanced by some banker or leading ... who has the journal for his special ... private use, and this is the more ... arranged since the recent trials have ... that a jury can scarcely be found to ... a journal for a political discussion. The ... suits for libel cannot affect the ... money, and, under these circumstances, the *delit de presse*, which would af... caution money, are very carefully ... To start a newspaper in Paris, under ... system, scarcely any capital is required, provided the co-operation of one or ... popular writers is secured. It is certain that the taste of the public is in ... personal journalism, for as has been ... said, very little attention is paid to ... the freshest telegrams being read after ... humoresque essays of certain writers. ... followed by most strangers in Paris ... is more in the system than at first ... at least as regards the French language, and one feels a growing fondness to ... brightly articles which are daily given ... the public. There is a certain charm ... them which gains upon one, and, ... they all lose something by translation, a better idea of them can be obtained ... example than from description.

Sad Suicide.

The Norwich (Conn.) *Advertiser* gives the following particulars of a melancholy affair ... It says:

... Saturday morning last Miss Amy ... of Colchester, took a dose of morphine, from the effects of which she died ... o'clock in the afternoon. She was ... to be married soon to Frank Gott, a ... man who was killed by the cars, near ... week before last. His remains ... brought to Hebron, and the funeral services ... held in the Episcopal church one week ... For the past week Miss Brown ... been very despondent, and letters since ... show that she had contemplated suicide since the death of her lover. A letter ... Saturday, written ... 1 o'clock, at the same church in Hebron. A further request was also complied with, that she might be buried beside Mr. Gott. Friday afternoon she took a beautiful cross of flowers she had made, hired a team, drove to the cemetery and placed the flowers on the grave of her departed lover, and returned to Colchester to enact the sad scene we have detailed. As soon as her condition was discovered Saturday, Drs. Swift and Robinson were summoned, but, with all the appliances that could be suggested, failed to save the life of the broken-hearted girl. Miss Brown was 18 years of age, and was engaged in dressmaking. At the shop where she worked, we understand, there were found eight letters addressed to her associates."

PATRICK HENRY IN COURT.

His Brilliant Defence of the Indicted Preachers.

From the Atlantic for July.

The intolerance of the Established Church Mr. Parton illustrates by the case of three Baptist preachers who were arraigned as "disturbers of the peace" before magistrates who were determined to convict them. Patrick Henry rode fifty miles to defend them, and the following account is given of his performance—it was more than a speech—on that occasion:

"He entered the Court House while the Prosecuting Attorney was reading the indictment. He was a stranger to most of the spectators, and, being dressed in the country manner, his entrance excited no remark. When the prosecutor had finished his brief opening, the new-comer took the indictment, and glancing at it with an expression of puzzled incredulity, began to speak in the tone of a man who has just heard something too astonishing for belief.

"May it please your Worships, I think I heard read by the prosecutor, as I entered the house, the paper I now hold in my hand. If I have rightly understood, the King's Attorney has framed an indictment for the purpose of arraigning and punishing, by imprisonment these three inoffensive persons before the bar of this Court for a crime of great magnitude—as disturbers of the peace. May it please the Court, what did I hear read? Did I hear it distinctly, or was it a mistake of my own? Did I hear an expression as of a crime, that these men, whom your Worships are about to try for misdemeanors, are charged with—with—with WHAT?'

"Having delivered these words in a halting, broken manner, as if his mind was staggering under the weight of a monster idea, he lowered his voice to its deepest bass, and, assuming the profoundest solemnity of manner, answered his own question: 'Preaching the Gospel of the Son of God!'

"Then he paused. Every eye was now rivited upon him, and every mind intent; for all this was executed as a Kean or a Siddons would have performed it on the stage—eye, voice, attitude, gesture, all in accord, to the utmost possibility of effect. Amid a silence that could be felt, he waived the indictment three times round his head, as though still amazed, still unable to comprehend the charge.

"Then he raised his hands and eyes to Heaven, and, in a tone of pathetic energy wholly indescribable, exclaimed, 'Great God!'

"At this point, such was the power of his delivery, that the audience relieved their feelings by a burst of sighs and tears. The orator continued:

"'May it please your Worships, in a day like this, when truth is about to burst her fetters, when mankind are about to be aroused to claim their natural and inalienable rights, when the yoke of oppression that has reached the wilderness of America, and the unnatural alliance of ecclesiastical and civil powers are about to be dissevered—at such a period, when liberty, liberty of conscience, is about to wake from her slumberings and inquire into the reason of such charges as I find exhibited here to-day in this indictment—' Here occurred another of his appalling pauses, during which he cast piercing looks at the Judges, and at the three clergymen arraigned. Then resuming he thrilled every hearer by his favorite device of repetition: 'If I am not deceived—according to the contents of the paper I now hold in my hand—these men are accused of preaching the Gospel of the Son of God!' He waived the document three times around his head, as though still lost in wonder, and then, with the same electric attitude of appeal to Heaven, he gasped, 'Great God!'

"This was followed by another burst of feeling from the spectators; and again this master of effect plunged into the tide of his discourse:

"'May it please your Worships, there are periods in the history of man when corruption and depravity have so long debased the human character, that man sinks under the weight of the oppressor's hand—becomes his servile, his abject slave. He licks the hand that smites him. He bows in passive obedience to the mandates of the despot; and, in this state of servility, he receives the fetters of perpetual bondage. But, may it please your Worships, such a day has passed. From that period when our fathers left the land of their nativity for these American wilds, from the moment they placed their feet upon the American continent, from that moment despotism was crushed, the fetters of darkness were broken, and Heaven decreed that man should be free, free to worship God according to the Bible. In vain were all their sufferings and bloodshed to subjugate this New World, if we, their offspring, must still be oppressed and persecuted. But, may it please your Worships, permit me to inquire once more, For what are these men about to be tried? This paper says, "For preaching the Gospel of the Savior to Adam's fallen race!"'

"Again he paused. For the third time he slowly waved the indictment round his head; and then, turning to the Judges, looking them full in the face, exclaimed with the most impressive effect, 'What laws have they violated?' The whole assembly was now painfully moved and excited. The presiding Judge ended the scene by saying, 'Sheriff, discharge these men.'"

A Question of Clothes.

From the New York Times.

When Colonel James Fisk left his regiment without a Colonel, Miss Tennie C. Claflin offered herself as his successor. The regiment declined to accept the offer. Miss Claflin then turned her attention to the Eighty-fifth Regiment. She proposed to supply them with gorgeous uniforms on condition that they would accept her as their Colonel. A meeting of the regiment was held on Wednesday evening last, and the frank statement of one of its officers, that he would accept any Colonel who would give him a uniform, being found to express the views of a large majority of the members, the Eighty-fifth duly elected Miss Claflin as their Colonel.

The success which has finally crowned the military ambition of this energetic female, is due entirely to the desire of the Eighty-fifth Regiment to be clothed. The regiment exists, and the Colonel holds her office simply in order that uniforms may be worn. The question of clothes is, therefore, of far more importance to Colonel Claflin than are the intricacies of tactics or the dangers of war. Of the latter, one can be quietly ignored, and the other easily shunned. Uniforms, however, must be supplied; and to the selection of a uniform which will meet the views of her colored soldiers, Claflin must at once bring all the energies of her mind.

At the very threshold of this subject she is met by the problem: Of what rig or sort must be her personal uniform? She cannot copy the coquettish dress worn by the graceful Parepa in the "Daughter of the Regiment," for it would be plainly preposterous for a Colonel to wear the dress of a *vivandiere*. And yet, is she fully prepared to go the length of discarding all pretenses of skirts? If she wears even the most abbreviated of skirts, what will she do with her sword? And in what manner does she propose to lead her regiment when marching? If she is mounted, she must either adopt the long riding-habit of her former sex, or adopt the trousers and saddle of the masculine rider, since nothing is more preposterous than an equestrian fringed about with a five or six-inch skirt.

It would really seem as though she would be compelled to plunge boldly into the usual dress of other Colonels, supplemented, perhaps, with flowing coat sleeves and a rudimentary panier, wherewith to remind the world that she is the champion of that sex which has hitherto fought with sharper and lighter weapons than the sword and rifle of the masculine soldier.

Having disposed of this important branch of military tailoring, she will next be obliged to satisfy the taste in dress of her faithful soldiers. This will be comparatively an easy task. The colored race has a tropical fondness for brilliant colors, and provided Colonel Claflin selects a uniform which shall consist largely of red and yellow, the precise arrangement of these colors will not be regarded as a matter of much consequence. Moreover, she has a pattern ready to her use, in the uniform of the army of the Grand Duchy of Gerolstein. The Gerolstein uniform is rich in red and yellow, and splendid with silver and gold, and it may, therefore, be assumed that it will completely satisfy the martial ardor of the Eighty-fifth.

There remains one question which Colonel Claflin's friends cannot but wish had been settled when she accepted the command of her regiment. Its members having given themselves to her solely in consideration of clothes, will be apt to be exacting in all that pertains to uniform. Now, no one can consider the regiment to be in uniform when the white face of its Colonel is in contrast with the dark countenances of its rank and file. Doubtless this fact will occur to the minds of the men of the Eighty-fifth, and they will thereupon insist that the Colonel shall remedy this one blot upon the uniformity of the regiment. Is Colonel Claflin prepared to meet this demand, and to change the cosmetics of the Caucasian woman for the burnt cork of the pseudo African? If not, she had better pause before she incurs the expense of 600 or more uniforms, for she may rest assured that to this blackened complexion she must come at last.

Fort Sill—The Reservation Indians and their Agent—Some Queer Doings.

From an Indian Territory letter to the Galveston News.

Upon the western border sits Fort Sill, flying above its burnished cannon the U. S. flag, and around it are gathered the gentle and pacific Apache and Comanche, who never leave the reservation, unless the Rev. ... superintendent for the south ... in charge of all the Indians ... dispenses his Quaker ... ten days' leave of ... Winchester rifles, ... fight with his more war-like and less christianized brother, the poor white man of the Texas frontier. This same Superintendent Hoag had, about a year since, a son-in-law, who was arrested by Captain Nelson, while trading pistols and carbines for buffalo robes. This son-in-law is still upon the reservation, assisting in carrying out the present Quaker policy of the Administration. The son of Satanta, the Chief, now in the Penitentiary at Huntsville, murdered and scalped two "pale faces" almost within gunshot of Fort Sill, and draws his rations regularly when not on a scalping expedition in Texas.

I met a gentleman to-day just from Fort Sill, who says that all the young warriors of the Apaches, Kiowas and Comanches are absent from the reservation, and have not drawn rations for six weeks. This accounts for the recent murders in Texas. The officers of the army cannot arrest him nor his companions in murder without authority from the Indian Agency, and this they will not give. This whole Indian question should be left to General Sherman, and be left entirely to the military—but this would interfere with a vast political patronage and the disbursement of about eight millions annually.

THE NEWS BY STATES.

ILLINOIS.

The *Liberal* is the name of a Greeley paper just started at Litchfield, by R. S. Young.

—Crystal Lake will celebrate the Fourth, and hear Colonel Ed. Joslyn, of Elgin, orate.

—A married man living near Abingdon, Knox County, mutilated himself, a few days since, and was, at last accounts, dying.

—Mayor Bronson has appointed as Directors of the new Free Public Library in Galesburg, Messrs. Melancthon Starr, Elias Cooper, S. C. Withrow, Selwyn Clark, F. P. Woodbury, H. C. Mabie, N. C. Thompson, J. G. Knapp, and Charles L. Williams.

—A site at Moline has been purchased for $6,000, for the establishment of a malleable iron works.

—Philip Allen, of Rock Island, Ill., has taken a contract for the construction of 300 miles of telegraph on the Continental Railroad, commencing at Tiffin, Ohio, passing through Fort Wayne, Ind., and Kankakee, Ill., and crossing the Illinois River at Henry.

WISCONSIN.

There were several cases of sunstroke in Milwaukee, Thursday; four of them near the Bay View Rolling Mills.

—The Platteville *Witness* reports six cases of varioloid and one case of small pox in that city at present. The disease was brought to Platteville by a child just from Germany.

—Dr. S. De Carle Jackson, formerly a preacher and temperance lecturer at Elizabeth, and afterwards editor of the *Christian Patriot*, at Mineral Point, and all the while living with a young girl not his wife, is now in Chicago, exercising his talents as night watchman in a grain elevator.

IOWA.

The Dubuque *Herald* says it is claimed by those who profess to know, that G. B. Hamilton, a leading grain dealer of Dubuque, has made from $15,000 to $17,000 by the collapse of the "corner" on oats, yesterday, in Chicago.

INDIANA.

A little son of Captain J. W. Wartmann, of Evansville, was attacked, the other day, by two ferocious sows, and only a timely arrival rescued the child alive but much hurt.

—John B. Stoll, Democratic nominee for State Auditor, retires from the editorial chair of the Laporte *Argus* during the campaign.

MICHIGAN.

A gentleman who has counted them says there are fifteen vacant stores to rent on Grand River avenue, between Adams avenue and Eighth street.—*Detroit Post.*

—Lydia Raymond sues Samuel Gibson, claiming $20,000 damages for the burning of her dock and warehouse at Bangor, on the Saginaw River, set on fire by sparks from the smoke-stack of defendant's engine situated close by.

MISSOURI.

The St. Louis Saengerfest Association collected money enough to pay all indebtedness, leaving the building a clear gain. The hotel bills amounted to $15,000, Mrs. Dexter was paid $1,000, and Franz Abt's expenses were paid.

—Four Justices of the Supreme Court are to be elected in November, two for terms ending in 1874 and 1876 respectively, and two for full terms of ten years, as an enlargement of the Court, under a Constitutional Amendment which will be voted upon and no doubt be adopted at that time. Names mentioned are those of Henry M. Vories, Robert T. Prewitt, Wm. B. Napton, Raphael G. Rombauer, E. H. Norton, Washington Adams, John L. Thomas, W. A. Hall, Samuel L. Sawyer, Mordecai Oliver, E. A. Lewis, E. L. Edwards, and others.

CALIFORNIA.

Warehouses to cost $300,000 are to be built at South Vallejo.

—Fifty miles of the Southern Pacific Railroad, south of Watsonville, Santa Cruz County, are under contract.

—The San Francisco *Chronicle* says: A railroad well begun is half done. If it takes half as long to finish the San Diego Railroad as it has to begin it, it will be a long time before we shall chronicle accidents upon it.

—The San Francisco Committee of One Hundred denounce the Supervisors as the "willing tools of the Railroad monopoly," in having set apart sixty acres for depot purposes on Mission Bay, when ten acres would have been more than enough.

—The property of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, on Market street, San Francisco, has been purchased for $374,500, and suitable buildings will be erected thereon for the offices of the Central Pacific Railroad and Wells, Fargo & Co.

—Robert B. Swain, who died at San Francisco, the 14th, aged 47, is supposed to have committed suicide because of losses in late mining stock speculations. He had $75,000 insurance on his life, and leaves a widow and several children. He came to California in 1855, was Superintendent of the Mint from 1863 to 1869, President of the Chamber of Commerce, Director of the Mercantile Library Association, etc., and only the day before his death he presided over the Committee of One Hundred, of which he has been an active member. He was a native of Nantucket, Mass.

The Indian Territory.

The *Kansas Magazine* for June discusses the subject of our Red citizens, whom it styles the largest "land monopolists" on this continent, and advocates the territorial policy as the remedy for the existing state of affairs. It gives the following table showing the population and territory occupied by various tribes within the Indian Territory:

Tribe.	Population.	Acres.	Square miles.
Cherokees	17,000	13,205,493	20,633
Creeks	13,000	3,250,560	5,079
Choctaws	17,000	6,688,000	10,450
Chickasaws	6,000	4,377,600	6,840
Seminoles	2,500	2,169,080	3,389
*Shawnees			
Shawnees, Eastern	80	24,000	37
Quapaws	236	104,000	162
Senecas	188	44,000	68
Ottawas	175	240,000	375
Wyandottes	160	20,000	31
Confederate Peorias	170	72,000	112
Sacs and Foxes	760	580,000	750
Great and Little Osages	4,000		
Kiowas, Comanches, Cheyennes, Arapahoes and Wichitas		6,642,560	10,379
"Pan-Handle"		4,273,893	6,677
	70,869	14,691,186	65,142

*Have become part of the Cherokees.

This shows an area of about 800 acres to each man, woman, and child. In other words, a territory capable of supporting ten millions of people has a population of less than twenty-five thousand Indians; and a misguided philanthropy and blind statesmanship would perpetually, if it were possible, lock up this domain against the approach of white settlement. The Territory has nearly 3,000,000 more acres than all New England, and yet the latter, with its naturally sterile soil and rigorous climate, supports a population of over three and a half millions—or, one person to each eleven and one-half acres. It is claimed, then, that the Territory is much larger than is required for the solution of the doubtful problem of Indian civilization.

—All Florida is becoming involved in litigation. The Jacksonville, Pensacola & Mobile Railroad having been tied up, the Internal Improvement Fund is now being disposed of by the Courts. It would be well to put the entire State Government in the hands of a Receiver and turn all the officials over to the Sheriff.

—A number of Northern capitalists have purchased several miles of the gold region of Spottsylvania County, Va.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Chapped hands and face cured by using Juniper Tar Soap. Made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

It is a well-known fact that no other compound for the hair has so permanent and well founded a reputation as Burnett's Cocoaine.

A Perfect Charm. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup certainly does, as the name implies, "soothe" the little sufferer into a quiet, natural sleep, from which it awakes invigorated and refreshed.

For Moth Patches, Freckles, and Tan, use Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion. The well-known reliable and harmless remedy for Brown Discolorations of the face. Depot, 49 Bond-st., New York. Sold by all Druggists.

For Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Depression of Spirits and General Debility, the Ferro Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark (Calisaya Bark and Iron), is the best tonic. Made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by druggists.

Best and Oldest Family Medicines.—Sanford's Liver Invigorator.—A purely vegetable cathartic and tonic—for dyspepsia, constipation, debility, sick headache, bilious attacks, and all derangements of liver, stomach, and bowels. Ask your druggist for it. Beware of imitations.

A Chance to Win $50,000.—On the 27th of June $150,000 in cash prizes will be distributed by chance, in public at Omaha, in aid of Mercy Hospital; indorsed by the Governor and best men. Tickets $1 each. Three for $2, and five for $3; sent by express, collect on delivery. Address Patton & Gardner, Omaha, Nebraska.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.—This superb hair dye is the best in the world—perfectly harmless, reliable and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or disagreeable odor. The genuine Wm. A. Batchelor's hair dye produces immediately a splendid black or natural brown, leaves the hair clean, soft, beautiful; does not contain a particle of lead or any injurious compound. Sold by all druggists. Factory, 16 Bond-st., New York.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—100 LOTS ON HOYNE, LEAVITT, Oakley and Western-av., $400 and $500. Terms easy.
24 acres on Fifty-third-st. at a bargain.
Acre property at Englewood.
24 acres at North Evanston.
Good lots at Evanston, 7 blocks from main depot, $10 per front foot.
Lots at North Evanston, $100 each.
Lots in Jefferson, $100 each.
Choice residence property at Glencoe.
A house and lot, West Side city on monthly payments.
Houses and lots in variety, and well selected in all parts of City. CULVER & HOVEY, 109 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—VERY PLEASANT RESIDENCE, directly on lake shore, 24 acres; excellent soil; all kinds fruits; handsome brick house; 8 rooms; perfect repair; immediate possession. Terms easy. $3,500. P. L. SCHOLESKI, 66 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY H. J. ARNOLD, 124 SOUTH Clark-st. 47 feet on Van Buren-st., between Lincoln and Robey-sts south front. It can be sold at a bargain. Houses and lots on easy terms.

FOR SALE—JUST OUTSIDE FIRE LIMITS—Mitchell-st. lots between Laflin and Ashland av., at $1,000.
Henry-st., lots between Laflin and Ashland-av., at $900.
Ashland-av., lots between North-av. and Blanche-st. at $1,000.
Lexington-st., between Leavitt and Hoyne, at $1,000.
Sixteenth-st., between Ashland-av. and Paulina-st., at $600.
West Jackson-st., west of Campbell-av., 55x225 feet, with a front also on Owasco-st., the whole together for $4,300.
Easy terms on most of above.
J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 25 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—FINE LARGE LOTS FROM 125 TO 180 feet in depth at extremely low prices—on Humboldt-av., only $800; on the Boulevard, near Maplewood, $600; on Oakley-st., near Wicker Park, $800; on North-av., between Leavitt and Oakley-sts., $650. Title perfect and abstract furnished each customer. If you want a bargain it will pay you to call and investigate this matter. G. B. GRIFFIN, 220 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS INSIDE OF OLD CITY limits; high ground; only $400 and $500. Terms easy. Open until 9 o'clock every evening. STOREY, ALLEN & CO., 128 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON ALL THE STREETS between Twenty-third and Thirty-ninth-sts., and between State and Wallace. All out of fire limits. Perfect titles, warrantee deeds. A very small payment down, 5 years at 6 per cent. ALBERT CRANE, 872 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—BUY A HOME AND SAVE RENT. Several one-and-a-half story cottages on monthly payments. Water on the premises, and convenient to cars. Near Thirty-first and Wallace-sts. Apply to FRED. P. FISHER, 70 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—NORTH EAST CORNER OF HALsted and Mather-st. 52x133 to private alley. Price $175 per foot. Call in and see my new real estate office, gentlemen. F. H. CUMMINGS, parlors 3 and 4, No. 100 East Randolph-st., in the very heart of the burned district.

FOR SALE—$1,500, $300 CASH, WILL BUY A nice new cottage and lot, 25x125, to a 16 foot alley, on Thirty-first-st.; balance in five equal annual payments, with 8 per cent interest. J. S. GOULD, 354 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A GOOD 2 STORY HOUSE WITH lot, 25x125, and barn, between Lincoln and Robey-sts on Fulton; very cheap and terms easy. Inquire of owner, S. M. MILLARD, 468 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE RIVER PROPERTY on the North Branch. MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON WEST SIXTEENTH-ST., Western-av., and Moore-st., cheap for cash, if taken soon. MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—40 FEET ON THE SOUTHEAST corner of Monroe and Fifth av.; very cheap for a few days. Inquire of JACOB WEIL & CO., Nos. 129 and 131 LaSalle-st., Boone's Block.

FOR SALE—20x90 FOOT LOT ON MARKET-ST., with privilege of 20 feet more next to the corner of Madison-st. Apply at 117 South Market-st.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES CORNER TWELFTH-st. and Western-av. Apply to D. KREIGH, Union Block.

FOR SALE—LOTS 4 MILES FROM CENTRE of city on good gravelled road; front lots $400, back lots $250; $100 and $50 down, balance long time, monthly payments if preferred; streets all made, near depot, public school, and artesian well; hundreds of large trees set out this spring; good improvements are to be made. We take you free of charge to see these lots. Please call at office 133 West Madison-st., day or evening. WISNER BROTHERS.

FOR SALE—TEN-ROOM HOUSE, AND LOT, 406 Thirty-seventh-st., near Wabash-av.—$5,000; $500 cash; balance monthly. Must be sold. Apply on premises.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—NEW HOUSE, 9 ROOMS, cellar and furnace, and barn, on lot 50x125 ft. in Lake View, 2 blocks from street cars, and 3 miles north from the Court House. Also, one lot, one block from Union Park. Apply at Room 37 Exchange Building.

FOR SALE—CENTRAL PARK—BEAUTIFUL lot, 75x200, fronting Central Park, corner of Park-av. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—LOTS ON EASY TERMS, outside of fire limits:
Clayton-st. between Lincoln and Robey, $700.
Bluman-st. between Lincoln and Robey, $700.
Allport-st. between Evans and Harbine, $900.
Allport-st., between Twenty-second and Clayton, $800.
Quinn-st. between Thirty first and Wrong, $600.
Arnold-st. between Thirty fifth and Thirty sixth, $650.
AYRES & EOFF, 541 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—6 LOTS, 25x125 EACH, ON NORTH Halsted-st., east front, between Webster and Belden-avs. No payment required down, will give 5 years' time to those who will make good improvements. Apply to A. DORATHY, 173 Monroe-st., Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV. MARBLE HOUSE, $18,000; $1,000 down, $1,000 yearly. Modern improvements, Ocatgon front and rear. MEARS, 609 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE BY A. A. DEWEY, 297 STATE ST. 100 feet on South Park-av., near 32d st. One of the cheapest and best bargains in the city.
96 feet, Calumet-av., corner 3 d st.
100 " Prairie-av., north of 29th st.
100 " Prairie-av., near 15th st. with house.
100 " 23d st., near South Park-av., with house.
100 " Michigan-av., north of 29th st.
100 " Fifth-av., south of Monroe-st.
75 " Loomis-st., fronting Jefferson Park, $250.
75 " Loomis-st. between Adams and Jackson.
49 " West Jackson-st., east of Ashland-av.
48 " West Van Buren, corner Laflin st.
48 " West Van Buren, near Loomis-st.
75 " Western-av., near 12th st., with cottage.

FOR SALE—FIVE LARGE MARBLE FRONTS, with all modern improvements on Michigan-av., near 30th st. $15,000 on very easy terms. The house that rents for $750 every 6 months. Must be taken at once.
ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A BLOCK OF 32 LOTS, CORNER of Harrison and Aberdeen-sts., for a few days. KERR, DAVISON & WELCH, 63 and 65 Canal-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—HOUSE, LOT, AND barn, 535 Mitchell-st., near the cars; house contains 9 rooms, water, etc.; barn room for 2 horses.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, NICE 6 ROOM COTTAGE and lot, 102 Oakley-st., corner Walnut. See the owner and secure a bargain. JAS. L. LEE, 240 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—IF YOU WANT A BARGAIN IN a new cottage and lot, call this week; located in the West Division; title perfect; lake water. C. H. WHITTLESEY, Room 1, 79 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—$2,500 PER ACRE—10 ACRES ON Madison-st. one block from Central Park, $4,000 per acre; 10 acres on Diversey and Lincoln-avs.; lots here are worth $600 and $800. T. B. BOYD, 187 West Washington st.

FOR SALE—$15,000—3 STORY BRICK BUILDing, with 50x150 feet, on Fulton and Halsted-sts., bargain. T. B. BOYD, 187 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH PARK BOULEVARD near Douglas place, $40 per foot below market if closed at once. J. H. BISSELL, 45 Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—VINCENNES-AV., 117x150 FEET, southeast corner of Egan and Vincennes-avs. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WEST MADISON-ST.—4 LOTS ON West Madison-st. near California-av.; price low. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—200 FEET ON THE SOUTHEAST corner of Fifth-av. and Jackson-st. Will and must be sold within a few days at a bargain. Capitalists should not loose this chance. This property is within one block of the great Pacific Hotel, Custom House, and Post Office. Inquire of JACOB WEIL & CO., Nos. 129, and 131 Lasalle-st., Boone's Block.

FOR SALE—CLARK-ST., WEST FRONT, NEAR Van Buren-st., 234 feet with good brick foundation—one of the best investments in the burned district. J. HENRY WEIL, southwest cor. State and Harrison-sts.

FOR SALE—1 91x180 FEET ON INDIANA-AV. between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth-sts.; will be sold at a bargain, and on easy terms. HENRY G. YOUNG, Room 14, Bryan Block, corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN STREET—92 FEET front on Michigan, near Kingsbury. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon Buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—100 BUILDING LOTS FRONTING on Sheffield, Baxter and Snyder avenues, and Racine road, and on the line of the Chicago, Evanston and Lake View Dummy Railroad, outside of fire limits; easy payments; title perfect. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR LOTS, THE 2 story brick building, and lease, on the northwest corner of Van Buren and Peoria-sts.; building now renting for $960 per year. Lots in the North Division taken in exchange. Inquire at 63 Clybourn-av. DANKERT & CO.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FARM OF 140 ACRES, AND ONE of 300 acres, 25 miles from Chicago; can give extraordinary bargains. G. C. WHIPPLE, 64 South Desplaines-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—I HAVE ORDERS TO INVEST $100,000 in some first-class improved corner, or block of stores, near the old Tremont or Sherman House. Something which I may think will in the future pay a good rent, for a fixed and positive income is the object. No hurry; would give parties time to build. E. H. CUMMINGS, Real Estate Agent, Parlors 3 and 4, No. 100 East Randolph-st., near Dearborn.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

FOR SALE—NEW SEVEN AND A QUARTER octave piano. Cheap for cash only, 18 Aberdeen-st.

MUSICAL—A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF PIanos, organs and melodeons, constantly on hand at KIMBALL'S, cor. Wabash-av. and Thirteenth-st.

PIANOS AND ORGANS TO RENT—SECONDhand instruments at bargains, from $100 to $275. W. W. KIMBALL'S, cor. Wabash-av. and Thirteenth st.

SMITH'S AMERICAN ORGANS, IN 44 DIFferent styles for parlors, lodges, halls, churches. W. W. KIMBALL'S, cor. Wabash-av. and Thirteenth-st.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—A FULL-TONED Hazelton piano. Rent $25 per quarter. Address A. A. DEWEY, Real Estate office, 297 State-st.

THE HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S PIANOS ARE found only at W. W. KIMBALL'S, cor. Wabash-av. and Thirteenth-st.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—THE FRIENDS OF MRS. A. A. Wiley, formerly of North Dearborn-st., will find her by addressing Box 157, Chicago, P. O.

PERSONAL—THOS. SMITH, SON OF WM. Smith, from Simcoe, Canada, is wanted by his uncle, John Smith, at the shipping office, corner West Lake and Canal-sts.

PERSONAL—N. N. 109 SOUTH JEFFERSON-ST. Welcome.

MATRIMONIAL AGENCY OF CHICAGO AND Western states. (Free introductions to ladies). Apply for circular. P. O. Drawer 531.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MADAM IDELL, THE CELEBRATED FEmale physician and astrologist is now permanently located in Chicago. She has no equal in her profession, in telling the past, present and future. Her advice in regard to business is invaluable. Call and be convinced of her great power. Satisfaction guaranteed or no pay. By mail inclose $2 and stamp with exact age and name. Address or call on MADAM IDELL, No. 180 West Washington-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR CITY PROPERTY, A fine farm, 180 acres, in eastern Iowa, near large town, with stock and crop. BALDWIN DAVIS, 51 South Halsted-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A HOUSE, LOT AND BARN for improved city property; house contains 9 rooms, marble mantel, water, etc. Address K 73, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO TRADE OFFICE FURNITURE for a team, horse, or horses. A. H. ANDREWS & CO.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A LARGE FRAME BUILDING, suitable for manufacturing purposes, with engine, boiler, and everything in working order; also saws, shafting, etc. Must be sold. Apply 733 State-st.

FOR SALE—TWO GOOD COWS, 6 AND 12 quarts; cheap. 405 Thirty-seventh-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT EVANSTON—DESIRING TO move nearer the University, my present residence on Grove-av. four squares southwest of depot is for sale. The house has 7 rooms, a large kitchen, store rooms, cellars, garret, room, &c. The lot is 50x180, with trees and shrubbery in full growth and bearing. Price $4,500, one-half cash, balance in small yearly payments at 8 per cent interest. This is a rare chance for purchasing a pleasant home, on very easy terms. Apply between 8 and 9 a. m., 169 and 165 West Indiana-st., corner Sangamon. W. M. WYCKOFF.

FOR SALE—LAKE FOREST—SOME FINE RESidences on long time; also choice unimproved property. Call at 174 East Madison-st. S. LIND.

FOR SALE—BY KNAUER BROS., 55 NORTH Clark-st.—81 acres in Harlem, on Division-st. corner Oak Park, Town line road, being ten minutes' walk from depot.

FOR SALE—A GOOD, NEW 2 STORY HOUSE and large lot at Maywood, cheap, and on easy terms. M. V. HOTCHKISS, 336 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON—FINE LOTS IN A beautiful grove and near depot, on most favorable terms. CHASE & ADAMS, 21 Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—100 LOTS, EACH 25X165 FEET, fronting east on Douglas Park, and south on Sixteenth-st., 3 blocks from Douglas Park Station, 1 block from Riverside Boulevard, making very easy access to the centre of the city; these lots will be equal in value with Union Park lots in 5 years; title perfect; very easy terms. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—CHEAP HOMES—Thirteen new and complete cottages, with large lots; only one block from cars. All south and east fronts. Each one supplied with water. Terms easy. Small cash payment, balance monthly or quarterly. Can show property any day. Call, for particulars, on JOHN M. WAITE, S. R. WELLS, 45 Hubbard Court.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD, 40 CHOICE residence lots; or will exchange for improved farming lands. Apply or address 1005 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON ALL THE streets between Twenty third and Thirty-ninth, and between State and Wallace-sts. All out of fire limits. Perfect titles. Warrantee deeds. A very small payment down, 5 years, 6 per cent.
ALBERT CRANE, 872 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD, ON WABASH, Michigan, and Indiana avs. a large amount of well located property. Parties looking for investments on these fashionable drives will find that we own and represent the largest amount in market. HULBURD & CO., office at Englewood, and 95 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—66 FEET CORNER KANKAKEE Boulevard, at Fiftieth-st, at reduced price; 5 acres on Fiftieth-st, west of State; 4 acres on South Park; 50 feet on Michigan-av. at Forty-first-st; 12 lots west of State st, near Thirty-seventh, at $550.
B. L. HONORE, 211 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL PARTIES WHO MUST have money, have empowered the undersigned to sell certain choice lots at Ravenswood and Evanston, at much less than market rates. W. P. JONES, Room 16, 164 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—I HAVE STILL A FEW HOUSES of from 6 to 8 rooms in North Evanston; among them a new Gothic just finished and a Gothic in Glencoe, all on beautiful lots, which I will sell for from $2,000 to $3,300; small payments down, balance in monthly or yearly payments, or I will rent, and give the party renting the privilege of purchase within the year at my present advertised prices. C. E. BROWNE, Room 13, No. 34 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—SOME LARGE LOTS NEAR Lawndale Railway Station and Douglas Park, to persons who wish to build soon. Also several bargains to cash buyers in the city. N. F. MERRILL, 123 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—RIVERSIDE LOT AT A SACRIfice. A choice and beautiful lot in Riverside, 100x186; only $30 per foot to a cash customer; half its value. Must be sold at once. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 418 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—ONLY $10 DOWN, $1 WEEKLY till paid for—Desirable lots at Washington Heights, high and dry, with trees on them; 1,000 feet from three depots; $150 to $250; train reaches city before 7 a. m.; leaves after 5 p. m.; large number already sold. Call at 9, and go and see them. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD, 50x171, ON Michigan-av., covered with a beautiful oak grove, only two and a half blocks from depot. HULBURD & CO., office at Englewood and 95 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—250 FEET ON FORTY-FOURTH-st. between the Boulevard and Vincennes av.; only $55 a foot, one-half cash. Inquire of JACOB WEIL & Co., Nos. 129 and 131 LaSalle-st., Boone's Block.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES OF CHOICE LAND, LOcated on the avenues, in Hyde Park, near the great improvements; 4 stations near this property; just subdivided into lots, 25x162 feet each; avenues 100 feet wide; the property is fenced (land is high and dry); have daily applications for lots for actual homes. This property is offered for $26,000, on easy terms. Abstract of title page with deed. Any one who will take the lands for speculation ... ready sale. For further particulars, call at the office of HENRY J. GOODRICH, 868 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—50 ACRES IN E. 1-2 S. W. 1-4 SEC. 27, 38, 13, 4 mile west of city limits, and on Riverside boulevard. Considering the location and the near future developments to be made in that vicinity, there is no 20 acres on the map better for investment. Apply to A. DORATHY, 173 Monroe-st., Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—JAMES LUSK'S BEAUTIFUL 32 acre residence at St. Charles, Kane County, Ill., 35 miles west of Chicago, at the low price of $17,200, for cash call on or send for full description, E. H. CUMMINGS, parlors 3 and 4, No. 100 East Randolph-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—AT OAK PARK, A VERY CHOICE residence, with large lot, centrally located. A. T. REMINGWAY, 45 Central Union Block.

FOR SALE—15 ACRES OF THE HIGHEST ground at Washington Heights; beautifully located for tasty home villas. Dummy station on it. Address OWNER, 1496 Prairie-av.

FOR SALE—BEING COMPELLED TO RAISE money, will sell 80 acres in 19, 38, 14, for less than market value. Agents need not apply. Address L. 57, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD, 7 DESIRABLE building lots, each 46 feet front, near depot and schools. HULBURD & CO., office at Englewood and 95 East Harrison-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A FINE STOCK OF PHAETONS, JUMP-SEATS, basket phaetons, Concords, business wagons, top and open buggies, and light carriages of every description at I. S. TOWER & BROS., manufacturers and dealers, 103 South Clinton-st., near Madison.

AUCTION SALE EVERY TUESDAY AND Saturday of horses, wagons, harness, and carriages of all kinds. Good stabling for horses, and money advanced on property left for sale. OSCAR BRIGGS, 121 South State-st.

CARRIAGES—BROOKMAN & SKINNER, 196 Twenty-second-st., corner of State, have on hand and for sale the largest stock of business wagons and open and top buggies in the city, which they are prepared to sell at very low prices. Also a lot of shop-made Eastern work dealt in. The above being made by the celebrated and old established manufacturer, Murray, of Niles, Mich., and Studebaker, South Bend, Ind., they are enabled to guarantee all work sold of this make.

FOR SALE—A FEW MORE HORSES LEFT FOR sale, including good draft, coach, single drive, and business. Also, one of two great promise, and three lumber wagons. M. C. BRADLEY, 40 and 42 Harmon court.

FOR SALE—THREE SECOND-HAND CARriages; one close, one half-close, and one glass carriage; will be sold cheap or exchanged for a lot. Apply to WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., 285 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A CAR LOAD OF HORSES OF ALL kinds to arrive to-day. Call Monday at 68 and 70 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A NICE OPEN BUGGY, a leather top; patent wheel top buggy; two-seated carriage. 68 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—ONE TEAM OF HORSES, HARness, and wagon; also one single wagon at a bargain, if taken to-day. Can be seen in rear of saloon, corner of Twelfth and Lytle-sts.

FOR SALE—A GENTEEL CARRIAGE FOR one or two horses. E. B. MYERS, 393 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—OLMSTEAD'S POUGHKEEPSIE buggies, Briggs' slide seats, phaetons and family carriages, at BRADLEY'S Repository, 344 West Randolph-st., formerly Bradley & Smith, 195 State-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—A TEAM OF horses five years old, with wagon and harness, &c., almost new. Inquire at 139 North Sangamon-st.

I HAVE FOR SALE 15 AS GOOD SINGLE DRIVers as can be found in any stable in Chicago. Prices ranging from $125 to $300. This stock must be sold out immediately to make room for other consignments to arrive this week. I ask parties to favor me with a call to examine the stock, before purchasing elsewhere. JAMES CROSBY, corner of Sixteenth and Burnside sts.

PASTURAGE—HARLEM—4 MILES FROM city limits, with good shade and water. JOHN H. S. QUICK, 61 Central Union Block.

TAME HAY OF PRIME QUALITY BY THE bale at wholesale prices, delivered. Also fine pasturage for horses. C. H. BECKWITH & CO., 140 Michigan-av., corner Monroe-st.

WE HAVE ON HAND AND ARE CONSTANTly receiving large supplies of all styles light carriages, including top and open buggies, phaetons, carryalls, jumpseats, &c., &c., any of which we will sell at prices that will astonish you when you learn them. Give us a call. Also light work made to order in first class shape and warranted. FLETCHER, LAZEAR & CHENEY, 148 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A THREE MINUTE HORSE, FIVE or six years old, either mare or gelding; good size and stylish, warranted sound and kind. Owner can find a cash customer by addressing U 93, Branch Tribune office.

WANTED—HORSES AT P. O. & B. CO.'S STAbles, corner Twenty-ninth and State sts. Cheap horses for sale.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—$10 A DAY ON $6 CAPItal. 12 fast selling articles, 3 to 6 of each, that sell for 25 to 50 cents each, sent for $6; retail for $18.50. Our $10 outfit retails for $43, $20 outfit for $76.50. Men and women are making $18 a day. This rare chance for 30 days; affords an opportunity for beginners to start a fortune. Send money in registered letters only. A. RAY, 230 West Randolph-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—FIFTY AGENTS WANTed immediately for the Great New York Tailors' System of dress cutting, or "Parisian Formula," to whom special inducements will be offered. This is not only a fine opportunity for agents desiring to travel, but also for ladies to canvass their own city or village. Good agents clear from $140 to $160 per week. We invite all interested to call at our office, 946 Wabash-av.

AGENTS WANTED—TO CANVASS IN THIS city and State for "Warren's Household Physician." Published in both English and German. The most reliable work issued. Good agents make from $15 to $25 a day. J. C. HALLENBECK & CO., 169 West Madison-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY TOWN TO to sell Braiding and Embroidery Stamps; $8 per day. JOHN C. SILTON, Stencil tool manufacturer, 21 South Canal-st.

AGENTS WANTED—HEADQUARTERS FOR Presidential campaign badges. Greeley and Grant badges of all kinds. Send for circular and price list. Enclose stamp. Agents wanted everywhere. Will sell like hot cakes. A sample of each kind sent to any address by mail, upon the receipt of 50 cents. S. WHITE & CO., Jewellers, 83 Nassau-st., New York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A RAILROAD EATING-HOUSE WANTED—parties wishing to sell can find a cash purchaser by addressing B. F., 505 North Clark-st.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED WITHOUT unnecessary process. Fee after decree. Scandal avoided. Address P. O., Drawer 532, Chicago, Ill.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED; FEE AFter decree; scandal avoided; nine years' practice in the Courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1037.

ELECTRIC BATTERIES AND HOW TO USE them for nervous and vital prostration, loaned to responsible persons. Room 6, 120 West Madison-st.

WANTED—LOCATION FOR CIGAR STORE. Address A 31, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GALVANIC BATTERY—MUST be of Jerome and Kitter's manufacture; any one having a second-hand battery for sale will find a purchaser by calling at DR. B. BRIARD'S Office, 298 West Madison-st. from 7 to 9 a. m., or 6 to 8 p. m.

SEWING MACHINES.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES, OFFICE OF C. K. NICHOLS, 144 South Halsted-st. Machines sold on easy monthly payments, and work given when desired.

SINGER OFFICES OF JN. WILKINS, 39 South Desplaines-st., and 167 Milwaukee-av. Machines sold, or rented on easy monthly installments, and work given in payment if desired.

WEED SEWING MACHINE OFFICE, NO. 117 South Halsted-st. Machines sold on monthly payments, and work given. Attachments for all sewing machines on hand; also machines repaired.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—ON WEST SIDE, NEAR UNION Park, 154 North Paulina-st., house of 9 rooms, gas, and marble mantel; only $62.50. Inquire at 165 North Paulina-st.

TO RENT—ON SALE—2 DESIRABLE HOUSES in North Evanston, near the depot. Apply to F. W. BLAKE, at North Evanston, or HENRY M. KIDDER, 103 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—2 STORY HOUSE, 279 Burnside-st. to a responsible tenant, at $35 00 per month. Apply at rear house. MARINER.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE OF ELEVEN rooms, on North Side, has gas and water, is on line of horse cars and within 20 minutes' walk of the river. CHACE & ADAMS, 326 Wabash av.

TO RENT—A NEATLY FURNISHED COTTAGE at Evanston, near the depot until 1st November. Address with references X 19, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED COMPLETELY, TWO story and basement, brick house. Possession immediately. 17 Honore-st.

TO RENT—I HAVE 3 HOUSES IN NORTH Evanston, and 1 in Glencoe, of from 6 to 8 rooms, which I will rent for 1 or two years at from $20 to $30 per month or will sell for monthly payments. Will give the best bargain that has been offered to any party in six months. C. E. BROWNE, 34 South Canal-st., Room 13.

TO RENT—ELEGANT COTTAGE, 353 FULTON-st, 6 rooms, water, etc. D. HARRY HAMMER, Attorney, 3 West Madison st, Room 7.

TO RENT—FOR THE SUMMER, TEN ROOM house, furnished; large grounds, plenty of fruit and vegetables, 5 miles west; one block from depot. T. B. ANDREWS, 45 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—DWELLING NO. 324 SUPERIOR-st, between Rush and Cass-sts., containing 14 rooms, all modern improvements, suitable for two small families; front parlors, 22x26. Inquire of KNAUER BROS., No. 55 North Clark st.

TO RENT—NO. 47 THIRTY-SECOND-ST., TWO story basement brick. A. A. DEWEY & CO., 297 State-st.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE OF 12 rooms and large lot, No. 1072 Prairie-av., near Twenty-third st. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

TO RENT—FURNISHED COMPLETE FOR housekeeping, two story and basement house on Wabash av. T. W. WHITEHOUSE, 853 Wabash av.

TO RENT—HOUSE OF 10 ROOMS, BATH room, etc., etc.; 54 North Peoria-st. Inquire at 88 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—A NEW FRAME HOUSE, 9 ROOMS, No. 214 South Leavitt-st. Inquire of F. T. SEELY, Room 42 Exchange Building, corner Washington and Clark-sts.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—SOME ROOMS IN A NEW DWELLing house on second floor. 406 North State-st. Apply at 443 North Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FRONT ROOM AND ALCOVE. APply at the office of the P. O. & B. Co., 946 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM AT $20 per month. Inquire at No. 171 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED SLEEPING ROOM. Apply up stairs at No. 145 Forquer-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED SITTING AND BEDroom suitable for two city gentlemen or a young married couple without children; half block from Lake-st. cars. 389 Fulton-st.

TO RENT—A LARGE FRONT ALCOVE ROOM at 418 West Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—SUITE OF 6 SPLENDID ROOMS with water, pantry and closet. At 425 South May-st.

TO RENT—908 WABASH-AV., LARGE AND DEsirable rooms on first and second floors.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM FOR ONE OR two gents, at No. 455 West Lake-st. Price, $10.

TO RENT—LARGE FURNISHED ROOMS, with or without board. Apply at 187 West Washington-st., between Halsted and Green sts.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS. APPLY AT JOHNSTONE HOUSE, 123 and 125 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—A LARGE STORE ON WEST SIDE, 22x50, in best order. Inquire at 109 North Paulina-st.

TO RENT—ONE HALF OF THE STORE AND two fine suits of offices in the Aetna sewing machine building. Apply on the premises. 146 State-st.

TO RENT—STORES AND OFFICES IN PHENIX Block, corner Madison-st. and Fifth-av.; rents low. E. EUGENE CADWELL, Room 3, Phenix Block.

TO RENT—LARGE BARN; STALLS FOR 20 horses, in rear of 218 South Desplaines-st. Inquire at the barn.

TO RENT—A PLACE 38X150 FEET, SUITABLE for most any business; steam power if required; low rent and possession given immediately. Inquire at C. E. HOLMES', 60 South Clinton-st.

TO RENT—A LARGE, NICE OFFICE ON FIRST floor at 88 South Canal-st. Inquire on the premises.

TO RENT—A LARGE STORE N. E. CORNER of Randolph and May-sts., No. 241; also one basement for storage, one office, one sleeping room, and one cottage house. N. F. MERRILL, 123 West Washington-st.

FOR RENT—BEAUTIFUL STORES, BASEments, offices, and second floors, in new marble front building, on State-st., near Van Buren.
C. S. WALLER,
320 State st., up stairs.

TO RENT—4 ROOMS, A GOOD STAND FOR A shoemaker or tailor. 156 West Harrison-st.

TO RENT—HALF OF FIRST FLOOR AND basement, 164 West Lake-st., good for commission business; rent low.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—IMMEDIATELY, ANY person having a house of 4 to 8 rooms, or part of a house, to rent, can learn of a prompt-paying tenant by addressing A. J. GUILFORD, 59 West Washington-st. West Side preferred.

WANTED TO RENT—A 6 OR 7-ROOM COTtage, furnished or unfurnished, by a prompt paying tenant; state location, conveniences, and price. Address Z 92, Branch Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSE OF FROM 8 TO 10 rooms, on West Side. Cottage or house in block. Must be in good neighborhood, and near West Side cars. Address, stating terms, M. D. G., 132 Kinzie-st.

WANTED TO RENT—A 2 STORY HOUSE ON West Side, with 10 or 12 rooms. Address, stating location and terms, A. L. BROWN, corner Van Buren and Franklin-sts.

WANTED—TO RENT—THREE UNFURNISHed rooms, pleasantly located, for light housekeeping for small quiet family. Address, naming price and location, M 18 Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL COTTAGE, or four or five rooms, suitable for small family, between Eighteenth and Fortieth-sts., and east of State; would not object to a furnished cottage if charges are reasonable. References given. Address, with particulars, I. 33, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A SPLENDID CHANCE TO PURCHASE ONE of the best situated flour, feed, and hay stores in this city. A large, first-class custom established. Satisfactory reasons given for wishing to sell. Apply to A. J. GALLOWAY & SON, southwest cor. Madison and State-sts.

A WELL-ESTABLISHED DRESS-MAKING business, with good-will and fixtures, for sale cheap. Location first class. Apply in the drug-store, Hyde Park.

A GOOD BARGAIN—FIRST-CLASS SALOON for sale, with good stock of liquors, located in West Division. Inquire at 215 West Lake-st.

A SPLENDID OPENING FOR A LIGHT business—A party offers a small stock of clothing, hats and caps, for sale on long time, with security, together with the rent of a desirable store in one of the best towns in Southern Michigan. Apply to CLEMENT, MORTON & CO., corner of Michigan-av. and Adams-st.

A GOOD BUSINESS LOCATION FOR SALE, with stock and fixtures, lease, etc. No. 80 South Halsted-st.

A FIRST-CLASS DRUG STORE FOR SALE—well located under the Hooper House, Rock Island, Ill. Fine fixtures, stock new and fresh. Fine soda fountain. This is a rare chance, being in the most flourishing city in the West, which has now about 14,000 inhabitants. Stock will invoice about $4,500. Good reasons for selling. Address L. L. LANE, P. O. Box 248.

A WELL ESTABLISHED FURNITURE FACtory, with a good run of customers, is for sale at a very reasonable price. The new 12 horse-power engine and all machinery in good running order. Price, $3,000. Inquire at CHARLES F. SCHUMACHER & CO., real estate agents, 242 Blue Island-av., corner Twelfth st.

A WELL-ESTABLISHED WALL PAPER BUSIness, stock and fixtures, established 1861, for sale. Apply at 624 State-st.

ANY PERSON DESIROUS OF GOING INTO an established and paying furniture manufactory, can hear of a good chance by applying at 382 South Halsted-st, or address G. WADDELL.

A FIRST-CLASS BOARDING HOUSE, WITH lease, for sale; reasons for selling, sickness. Inquire on the premises, 142 Twenty-second-st.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE, 35 MILES FROM Chicago; established in 1863. To one who wishes to do a good, steady paying business this is an opening that does not often offer. Apply before July 1, 1872. Inquire of LORD, SMITH & CO.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—1 PIANO BOX TOP BUGgy, 1 phaeton-top buggy, 1 open buggy, 2 yacht-top buggies, 5 sets single and double harness. Also, close carriage. 43 Fourteenth-st.

FOR SALE—CONFECTIONERY AND ICE cream parlors, now doing a first-class business; also horse and light wagon, on long lease. Inquire at 800 Cottage Grove-av.

GREAT BARGAIN OFFERED—$300 WILL BUY a stock of groceries and fixtures in good location; good trade; must be taken immediately. Good reason for selling. Inquire at 528 State-st.

LEASE AND FURNITURE OF THE NAtional Hotel, Jerseyville, Ill., for sale; good reasons given for selling. Address C. P. HOLCOMBE, Jerseyville, Ill.

RARE CHANCE—A LONG ESTABLISHED and prosperous manufacturing business in Grand Rapids, Mich., offered for sale. Its wares are sold exclusively to wholesale dealers throughout the country. Sales, $25,000 last year; $3,000 will buy machinery and fixtures. Can now be seen in operation. Reasons for selling and full particulars will be given to bona fide inquirers, by addressing P. O. Box 125, Grand Rapids, Mich.

RARE CHANCE FOR PARTY WITH SMALL capital to buy out an established subscription book business; satisfactory reasons given for selling out. Address H 2, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY, CHEAP FOR CASH, ONE light top, single-seated buggy, new or second-hand. Must be at bottom figures. Apply to T. ORR, 618 State-st.

$400 WILL BUY A HALF INTEREST IN a genteel business that will pay that amount per month. 116 East Washington st, Room 35.

$500 BUYS THE BEST-PAYING SAMPLE room and oyster parlor prospect in Chicago. Call at Room 4, 96 West Washington-st.

$6,500—ELEGANT DRUG STORE AND fixtures for sale. Apply or address G. Sherman House.

PARTNERS WANTED.

AN ENERGETIC MAN WANTED, AS PARTner, with $200 to $300 and a horse and wagon, to help make $8,000 in a bottling-up business. Stock on hand, everything now ready. PLATT, 61 West Madison-st.

PARTNER WANTED—TO TAKE A HALF INterest in a safe, sure, and profitable business, well established in this city. This is a rare opportunity for a young physician or a first class business man, who wishes to establish himself in Chicago. Call on, or address B. C., 494 Wabash-av.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $20,000 CAPITAL, to take one-fourth interest in a wholesale hardware house doing a good business. Y 30, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $2,000, IN A WELL paying business, already established. Address E ..., Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A YOUNG, EXPERIenced architect, who belonged to a New York firm for the last three years, would like to associate himself with another architect who has good business connections. For particulars, address W 15, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—TO FURNISH HALF capital for thirty sleeping rooms, well located for transient trade. Address L 17, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—DRUG CLERK, ONE WHO thoroughly understands the prescription and retail business. Apply to HENRY SWEET, corner of Desplaines and Kinzie sts.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPER. APPLY TO MALLALA & HEUBBERGER, 24 South Clinton-st.

WANTED—INVOICE CLERK IN A WHOLEsale hardware house; none need apply but those who are familiar with hardware, and have had experience in making invoices. Address S 18, at Tribune office, giving references and terms.

WANTED—DRUG CLERK—A YOUNG MAN of a few years' experience; good reference; at 1158 State-st.

WANTED—LIVE, EXPERIENCED, TEA salesman for this city. Such an one can make a very profitable connection. Address B, care Carrier No. 11.

Trades.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGE TRIMmer; good prices and steady job. Address, by letter or telegram, CRETORS & POTTER, Leavenworth, Kan.

WANTED—1 EXPERIENCED MAN TO WORK cutting up saw, and 2 men for other machinery. Apply at SWAN & CLARK'S furniture factory, on Robey-st., near Blue Island av.

WANTED—3 GOOD BARBERS IMMEDIATEly, at No. 85 West Madison-st. First class wages given; also a brush boy.

WANTED—10 CARPENTERS AT THE CORner Twenty-seventh and Murry-sts., east of Halsted-st. MICHAEL MULCAHY.

WANTED—MARBLE CUTTER, STEADY EMployment given; married man preferred. Inquire 85 West Madison-st., basement.

WANTED—3 FIRST-CLASS BARBERS AT S. BELANGER'S barber shop and bathing rooms, No. 254 Halsted-st., opposite new Opera House. First class wages will be paid.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A YOUNG MAN who has had some experience in carriage-trimming, and who wishes to work under instructions, where he can learn first-class work. Apply in person or by mail to C. S. BUGBIE, at Brown & Meyers' Carriage Factory, Aurora, Ill.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BODY MAKER—one who understands making barouche phaeton, and light bodies; none but a first-class workman need apply. To such we can give a steady job. Apply to A. BOOTH SON & CO., Springfield, Ill.

WANTED—A FINISHER OF WOOLEN GOODS; a good man can have a good steady job by applying at the JEFFERSON WOOLLEN CO., Jefferson, Wis.

WANTED—3 FIRST-CLASS BARBERS. NONE but first-class need apply. Highest wages paid; at the hair-dressing rooms, 598 State st.

WANTED—A PIE BAKER; NONE BUT FIRST-class men who thoroughly understand the business need apply. THOMPSON & TEMPLETON, 213 Randolph-st.

WANTED—25 STONE MASONS, CORNER CASS and Illinois sts.

WANTED—MACHINISTS—FOUR GOOD VISE hands at once. J. I. CASE & CO., Racine, Wis.

WANTED—TWO TAILORS AT 577 ARCHER-av. Call Monday morning. Good wages and steady work guaranteed.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED RUBBER vulcanizer and polisher. Also, a young man to learn the business. 296 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGE blacksmith, at the Enterprise Carriage Works, 769 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COMMON CARPENTER; none but a live man need apply. 56 Wells-st., near Randolph, in basement.

Coachmen.

WANTED—A TEAMSTER TO-DAY, AT WEST Randolph-st., Room 2.

WANTED—A GOOD STOUT BOY TO DRIVE A coal cart at coal yard, Blue Island-av. and Throop-st.

WANTED—A MAN TO DRIVE A TEA, COFfee and spice wagon; one who has a connection among grocers and acquainted with the trade preferred. Address K 76, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO THORoughly understands the care of horses and carriages. Must be a good and careful driver, and of steady habits. Address, stating amount of wages and where last employed, H. 22, Branch Office, 480 Wabash-av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—THIS DAY—100 RAILROAD LABORers for Michigan Central Railroad; also, 50 sawmill hands to leave this day, wages $35 to $50 per month and board; 20 for brickyards, choppers, etc. Apply early to CHRISTIAN & BING, 101 South Canal-st.

WANTED—LAUNDRYMAN—IMMEDIATELY, a first class man, at Jackson, Mich., to whom good salary or percentage will be paid. Address Box 341, Jackson, Mich.

WANTED—MEN AND BOYS, AT 241 AND 243 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—2,000 RAILROAD LABORERS, $2.25 per day; sawmill and farm hands, $26 to $35 and board. Apply at 28 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO LEAVE THIS AFTERNOON at 4 o'clock, 500 men, for the Menomonee and Escanaba Railroad, Wisconsin; wages $2.00. Also 50 teams, $4.50 per day; free fare; also 20 farm and 10 sawmill hands; wages from $26 to $35 per month, and board. Apply to 59 West Randolph and 73 West Kinzie-sts.

WANTED—50 TRACK-LAYERS AND SPIKers, for the Northern Pacific, and 500 for the Northwestern Railroad; 50 sawmill and farm hands, and 5 for city. 21 West Randolph st.

WANTED—BOYS AT NO. 116 WEST WASHington st. The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, 500 MEN FOR Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois and Michigan, wages from $1.75 to $3.00. Board $3.50 to $5.00. Free fare or advanced at 127 West Washington-st, Room 3.

WANTED—25 LABORERS, WITH SHOVELS, corner Polk and Desplaines-sts. New factory of A. H. ANDREWS & CO.

WANTED—THOSE OUT OF EMPLOYMENT would do well to address A. M. RICHARDSON, 133 West Madison-st.

WANTED—PORTER BOY (STOUT) TO CARRY goods; one who can pack and mark. J. J. SPALDING & CO., 21 South Canal-st.

WANTED—A GOOD BOY TO FEED PRESS. Apply to HOWARD, WHITE & CROWELL, Room 35 Central Block.

WANTED—1,000 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR different roads; also, 20 sawmill hands; free fare; apply at 33 West Washington-st., Room 1.

WANTED—A LIVE ENERGETIC MAN, WELL acquainted with city builders, to solicit orders. Address, with name and reference, F 67, Tribune office.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR EMPLOYment to call on KIMBALL & CO., 169 West Madison-st.; business legitimate. Pays better than wages.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS COOK, WASHER and ironer and second girl. Call at 388 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork, at 102 Walnut st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small private family. Apply at 259 Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—AT NO. 1394 PRAIRIE AV., NEAR Thirty-first-st., a good cook, washer and ironer. References required.

WANTED—1 FIRST CLASS IRONER AND starcher. Call at 442 West Van Buren-st., before 9 o'clock Monday a. m.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO SECOND work and look after two children. Must come well recommended. 986 Michigan-av., to-day.

WANTED—PROTESTANT NURSE GIRL TO take care of baby 4 months old. Reference required. Call Saturday and Monday at 804 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A CHILD'S NURSE TO GO TO Hyde Park. Apply at 834 Wabash-av., first floor, to-day.

WANTED—AT ABERDEEN HOUSE, FIRST-class pastry cook; one second girl. 28 Aberdeen.

WANTED—AT 14 SOUTH CURTIS-ST., A nurse girl to accompany a family East for the summer months. Must have experience and references.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO DO GENERAL housework who has a boy not less than 12 years old, to run errands and be generally useful. Apply at 41 Third-av.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS, ONE FIRST AND one second, at 664 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—A GOOD TRUSTY GIRL TO DO general housework in a small private family. Come prepared to stay. 368 Fulton-st.

WANTED—A COOK, WHO CAN ALSO WASH and iron, in a small family. None but a thoroughly excellent cook, with reference, need apply. 666 Michigan-av., from 2 to 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED SHIRTMAKERS to work Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine. Inquire at shirt store, 82 West Madison-st., corner of Jefferson.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO take care of an infant at her home. Willing to pay $1.50 per week. Address K 73, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTant woman to take care of children; American or English preferred. To a competent person good wages will be paid. Apply, for two days, to 470 Washington-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A GOOD IRONer, at 347 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN TO take charge of children. Apply immediately to 818 Michigan-av. Reference required.

WANTED—A WET NURSE TO GO TWENTY miles from city. Apply at 127 Michigan-av.

FINANCIAL.

LAUNDER'S LOAN OFFICE, 150 TWENTY-SECond-st., corner Wabash-av., Room 2. Money to loan on diamonds, watches, &c. Established 1854.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE, By G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., 70 South Canal-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON CITY REAL ESTATE, houses on leased ground. B. GROSSMAN, Room 11, Kent Block, 151 Monroe-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY AND SUBURBAN property. SHELDON & WATERMAN, Room 30, Nixon's Building, corner of LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN ON HOUSEHOLD FURNIture, horses, pianos, and other chattels. E. ROGERS, Room 43 Central Union Block.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON CITY AND COUNTY real estate. CHASE & ADAMS, 21 Bryan Block, corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON REAL ESTATE IN Chicago, or Cook county. F. C. TAYLOR, 210 East Washington-st.

TWO OR THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS TO loan. Address O 52, Tribune office.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON FURNITURE, HOUSES, warehouse receipts, diamonds, and other collaterals. JAS. B. STOREY, Private Banker, 90 South Clinton-st.

57 WEST MADISON-ST., UP STAIRS, NEW York City Loan Office—Money advanced on diamonds, watches, jewelry, silver ware, silks, &c.

MACHINERY.

AMES' ENGINES, PORTABLE, 3 TO 40-HORSE power; threshing, 8 and 10-horse; circular saw mills, Foramon's grinding mills, corn-shellers, belting, etc. COLLINS EATON, 70 South Canal-st.

BLANDY'S STATIONERY AND PORTABLE engines, circular saw mills, boilers, shingle machines and saws. Western Branch office, 59 South Canal-st. F. W. NORTHROP, Agent.

C. & G. COOPER & CO., OFFICE 10 AND 12 West Randolph-st., Manufacture Stationary and Portable engines of all sizes. Circular Saw Mills and Flouring Mill Machinery. Send for Illustrated Circular.

FOR SALE—ONE PORTABLE ENGINE, 21 3-inch flues, 5 feet long; cylinder, 8x14; in good order; sold cheap. WM. STORMONT, Ottawa, Ill.

FOR SALE—ONE 10-HORSE POWER FARM engine on wheels. Favorable terms. Apply to J. P. MARSH, 16 South Canal-st.

MACHINERY—ECONOMICAL STEAM ENgines and boilers. Rider governor cut off engines, Dubois patent air-front boilers, caloric engines, hoisting machinery for mines. G. S. DUBOIS, Agent, 84 Market-st., Central Block.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT bookkeeper and cashier (having had 10 years' experience in Chicago), with a large city and country acquaintance, a position with a large wholesale house; can make himself useful with a good house. Address X 67, Tribune Branch office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY 2 YOUNG MEN as salesmen, or assistant bookkeepers. Can speak and write French, English and German, and are thoroughly posted in selling goods. Not much salary expected in the beginning; references can be given if required. Address CHARLES VEY, 197 West Madison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young man in a grocery store preferred, and willing to make himself generally useful, or would learn a trade. Address A P, 395 State-st. Wages no object.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A HOTEL MAN of experience, as clerk in a first-class hotel. Address Hotel Clerk, X 28, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A GENTLEMAN OF middle age, as night clerk in a hotel, or bar keeper, had experience in both, can give good reference. Address STRANGER, Prince Hotel.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED salesman in an American retail boot and shoe store. Apply or address A C H, 778 State-st.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—2 NO. 1 FRESCO painters, arrived from New York, wish employment. Please address, for two days, No. 153 Townsend st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MALE COOK IN restaurant or hotel; best of references. Address Q 34, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FOREMAN OR manager in brick yard. 10 years' experience in machines, wet and dry. Apply N 87, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG GENTLEman well posted in the grain or general produce business, would travel through Iowa and Minnesota where he has large acquaintance and can command a good trade. For a responsible house he will travel a few weeks on trial for expenses only. Address L 86, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD BUSIness man; would prefer to travel; had experience in travelling for large company in business that required the appointing of agents and collecting; also experience in selling goods. Address Q 10, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A MAN OF BUSIness capacity, practical, &c., a position as travelling salesman for any legitimate house, of any class of goods or manufactured articles. Address O 99, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestic.

SITUATION WANTED—BY 2 GIRLS, TO DO second work in a private family, on South Side. Can be seen at 158 Sherman-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SCANDINAvian to do housework, except the washing, for a private family. Inquire at 97 West Black Hawk st.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—AN ENGLISH PERson wishes to do plain needlework at home, or to go out by the day or week, or to assist in dressmaking. Apply to N D, 29 West Erie-st., near the bridge.

Miscellaneous.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

23 SOUTH JEFFERSON-ST.—ONE FURnished room for two, with board; day board, $4.50 per week. Home-made bread and pastry.

46 NORTH GREEN-ST.—BOARDERS WANTed. Board, $4.50 per week.

50 NORTH HALSTED-ST., NEAR LAKE—Well furnished rooms, in suits or single, with first class board; also front parlor, furnished or not, to rent; also day boarders.

50 SOUTH MAY-ST., BETWEEN MADISON and Washington-st., nicely furnished rooms, with board. Gas, bath, hot and cold water.

51 WEST RANDOLPH-ST., NEAR THE RUins; convenient board and lodging at the lowest rates, day or week. A. H. FEER.

71 WEST ADAMS-ST.—FURNISHED ROOM for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, within two blocks of Sherman House.

76 WEST MONROE-ST.—BOARD AND LODGing, $5 per week; good table and home comforts; day board, $3.75 per week.

134 WARREN-AV.—A FRONT PARLOR, UNfurnished, with carpet; also room up stairs; with all modern improvements; references required.

244 SOUTH GREEN-ST.—GENTLEMAN AND wife, or two gents, can obtain pleasant furnished room, good board, and modern conveniences.

289 WEST LAKE-ST., BETWEEN CARPENter and Morgan—Good rooms, with first-class board. Price from $4 to $5 per week.

293 WEST LAKE-ST.—A NUMBER OF GENtlemen can be accommodated with good board and pleasant rooms on reasonable terms.

411 WEST MONROE-ST.—ONE LARGE FURnished room to rent, with board; terms reasonable; references exchanged.

607 WEST MADISON-ST., ONLY 1 BLOCK from Union Park.—A gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen, can get good board in a private family with home comforts.

623 WEST ADAMS-ST., OPPOSITE UNION Park, furnished and unfurnished suites of rooms with board; fine location and good accommodations.

670 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A PLEASant front parlor to rent, with board, to a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen, at $6 per week.

EASTERN HOUSE, 38 AND 40 WEST MADISON-st., opposite Sherman House; board $5.50 and $6 per week; day board $3.50 per week.

I CAN FURNISH INFORMATION TO A YOUNG man, and gent and wife, where they can find most desirable accommodations, with good board, at exceedingly reasonable prices; marble front, gas, hot and cold water; large rooms; two blocks from Union Park. EDWIN H. BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

MADISON HOUSE, 124 AND 126 WEST MADIson-st., $2.50 per day. Day board, $5 per week. Permanent board and room at reasonable rates.

WEBER HOUSE, 156 WEST LAKE-ST.—FIRST-class board at from $6 to $8. Transient, $2 per day. Day board, $5.

South Side.

2 ELDRIDGE-COURT — FURNISHED AND unfurnished rooms, with board; fine croquet ground.

60 LANGLEY-ST., NEAR DOUGLAS-PLACE and Cottage Grove-av. cars.—Pleasant furnished rooms suitable for gentleman and wife or single gents, with board.

84 TWENTY-SECOND-ST. — FIRST-CLASS board, with furnished rooms; also a few day boarders wanted.

490 STATE-ST.—BOARD AND ROOM $5 PER week.

809 WABASH-AV.—NICE FURNISHED room to rent with first-class board.

833 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS, single or en suite, with or without board.

1088 WABASH-AV.—PLEASANT FRONT room with board. Terms moderate.

1123 INDIANA-AV., NEAR TWENTYfourth-st.—To rent, with board, a large nicely furnished room.

AVENUE HOUSE, CORNER TWENTY-SECond-st. and Wabash-av.—Suites of family rooms, single rooms, and first class day board.

SOUTH SIDE HOUSE, BETWEEN TWENTYfourth and Twenty-fifth-sts., on State-st. First-class board and rooms at $5 to $6 per week.

North Side.

123 HURON-ST.—A FEW STEADY MEchanics as boarders wanted.

177 HOW-ST., NEAR THE CORNER OF Sophia-st., three blocks west of Lincoln Park—Three or four gentlemen can be accommodated with board in a pleasant home and neighborhood; convenient to horse cars; free from dust and noise; references required and given.

244 SEDGWICK-ST.—GOOD BOARD AND neatly furnished rooms for a few more boarders, at very reasonable rates.

Country.

STANLEY HOUSE, HYDE PARK, OPEN throughout the year for permanent or transient guests; terms per day $2, or per week, single rooms, $8, $10, $12; rooms for two, $12, $16, $20; no liquors sold. Apply personally or by mail. MARIA ISABELLA DAY.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—A GENTLEMAN WOULD BE pleased to learn of some private family in Chicago, or near, who have a good, pleasant room and good grounds, where he could obtain board for self and wife; please state terms and location; best of reference given and required. Address A. D., 31 West Madison-st., Chicago.

BOARD—BY GENTLEMAN AND WIFE IN private family, on or near Twenty-second-st. Terms reasonable. Address B 21, Tribune office.

BOARD—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WANT 2 or 3 good furnished rooms with board, near Union or Jefferson Park, in a private family. For first class accommodations a liberal price will be paid. Address D, 149 South Sangamon-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, SOMEwhere in the vicinity of Cottage Grove, a lady's carriage wrap, circular with fringe, gray on one side and black and white on the other. Finder will receive a reward by returning it to either the Tribune office, 15 South Canal-st., or to No. 24 Groveland Park.

LOST—FIVE LETTERS ADDRESSED TO Miss Fanny Rean from the postman's satchel on Thursday, 20th inst. A liberal reward will be paid, and no questions asked, on their delivery at 405 Thirty-seventh-st., near State-st.

LOST—ON WEDNESDAY EVENING BET. St Caroline's Court Hotel and the Circus on Elizabeth-st., a black enameled sleeve button; a suitable reward will be paid for its return to the office of the hotel.

LOST—FRIDAY MORNING, 21ST, LADY'S gold cross, pearl setting on either side. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning same to owner, at 528 Michigan-av.

LOST—MONDAY EVENING 17TH, A LADY'S gold enamelled sleeve button. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning same to owner at 528 Michigan-av.

LOST—SATURDAY, JUNE 15, BETWEEN Twelfth-st. and Lake View, a gold bracelet, black enameled, marked on inside "Julia M Starkweather, Aug. 1865." A liberal reward will be paid on its return to MATTOCKS & MASON, 522 Wabash-av.

STRAYED—ONE CHESTNUT ROAN HORSE; also bay horse, strip in face, two white feet, limps on one hind leg. $20 reward will be paid on return to S. A. LITTLE, southeast corner Forty-third-st. and Drexel-av.

STRAYED—A LARGE, SPOTTED, YELLOW cow; white strip back of shoulder; tip of horns sawed off. By returning to 82 Waubansia-av., near Rolling Mills, finder will receive $10 reward.

STOLEN—JUNE 21, FROM IN FRONT OF BRYan Block—a small roan horse, and open side-spring buggy. Any one returning same to the subscriber will be suitably rewarded. WRIGHT BROS., 100 W. Monroe st.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—FROM 21 DOBBIN-ST., a bay horse; two hind feet white, and slightly knee-sprung. The finder will be rewarded by leaving at above number.

STRAYED—REWARD—WEDNESDAY AFTERnoon, June 19, from the Snow Farm, northwest of city, a black horse, weight about 900, long mane and tail, has a saddle mark; going toward city on Milwaukee-av. A liberal reward will be paid to any one leaving the horse, or information where he can be found at Room 8, Nixon's Building, northeast corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

STRAYED—FROM THE CORNER OF MILL and Reuben-sts., on the 11th of June, one red cow with calf, white on the belly, and older, with long, sharp horns, pointed forward; tip of one horn off; 8 years old. $5.00 reward will be given to any one giving information of whereabouts or returning the same to MICHAEL FINUCAN, 639 Archer-av., cor. Archer-av. and Deering-st.

STRAYED—FROM NEAR UNION PARK, A light red cow, about 4 years old. Suitable reward will be given for her return. J. S. SEE, 874 Washington-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

THE EMPIRE COMBINATION PARLOR BEDstead, an elegant piece of furniture. Convertible instantly into a luxurious bed. Four styles adapted to parlors, sitting-rooms, dining-rooms, and offices. Every room made available for sleeping. Sold on installments. EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD CO., 351 Madison-st. and 373 Wabash-av.

COMMON COUNCIL MEETING.

Rapid Progress Made in the Appropriation Ordinance—Aldermen Holden and McGrath Express Their Views Regarding the Police Department in General, and Commissioner Talcott in Particular.

An adjourned meeting of the Council was held yesterday evening, the President in the chair. Present, Aldermen Knickerbocker, Bowen, Otis, Dixon, Coey, McGennies, Thompson, Daggy, Stone, Tracey, Hickey, Cullerton, Bailey, Bateham, Powell, Holden, Bond, Witbeck, Heath, Gardner, Sherwood, Buehler, McGrath, Schmidt, Schaffner, Carney, Clarke, Ogden, Woodman.

The Board of Public Works submitted an estimate of $3,000 for the improvement of Dearborn Park, and the Board of Fire and Police an estimate of $5,750 for rebuilding the Fred. Gund and William James.

The Council went into Committee of the Whole, Ald. Bond in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the Appropriation bill.

Ald. Holden moved to reduce the salaries of the Police Commissioners from $3,000 to $500. At the fall election there were two tickets—the Fire-Proof and the Regular, and the former was elected by an immense majority. It was a landslide after the election. The minority, who were wiped out by it, fell into line and agreed to do all they could to rebuild the city. County Commissioners passed resolutions of honesty, promised to be a model Board, and then elected one of their own number Police Commissioner, at a salary of $3,000. Mancel Talcott was the man. He called him Mancel, for it was his name. The papers applauded the appointment, and it was thought a new era had begun. He commenced by discharging men without cause or trial, or anything like fair dealing. Bullies, pimps, thieves, and rascals applauded his course, and when arrested threatened to report the policeman to Old Talcott. He was dismissed. Captain Miller was compelled to resign, though one of the best of officers, and always at his post. Next, Captain Fox was compelled to degrade himself to make way for a friend of the Commissioner's. Hickey, one of the best officers the city ever had, was asked to resign, and emphatically declined, for he knew the people had confidence in him. Kennedy was instructed to prepare charges but did not do it. Why were not charges preferred against him for disobedience of orders? Recently an evening paper had a column on Kennedy, every line a direct and specific charge. No attention was paid to it, and no charges were preferred against him. The fire-proof ticket was a failure, as their organs acknowledged. The Commissioners had asked the Legislature to reduce their pay. Now he moved to take them at their word and fix their pay at $500. Chicago had to-day no police force—cold but true words. To-day there were good men on the force, ready to do duty, but the officers were a failure and all knew it. What brought it about? The incoming of Mancel Talcott, the other Commissioners perhaps helping, for they had demoralized the Police and Fire Departments, and the citizens looked to the Council for redress, and he demanded it should be set right. He demanded that the Police Commissioners should perform their duty, at least in part, and not set an example that demoralized the men. Sherman was cleaned out, and Miller forced to resign. Kennedy would not prefer charges against Hickey, for there were none. The people wanted protection, and the tax payers were willing to pay for it. They wanted an efficient department, not log-rollers, but men attending to their business, and, so far as he was concerned they should have it. There was no head to the Department, and there were some bad men on the force who had come in under Talcott. There were good men in the Fire Department, but they were demoralized through the men elected last year. The charter fixed their salaries at $3,000, but the Commissioners had proposed to take $500 and since their services were not worth $3,000 he insisted on cutting down their pay. They would not go to law. On the 1st of July the Mayor had increased powers, and he demanded of him to do his duty with the Police Department. All looked up to him as an honest man, and asked him to take hold of this subject and settle it, so as to satisfy the people, who paid for protection and did not get it. Let the Mayor weed out these men, and things would gradually return to their old state.

Ald. McGrath said if Old Talcott were present he would call Holden's remarks "poppycock." He believed the Alderman's argument correct, but was not in favor of the motion as it was. If a Commissioner did his duty it was worth $3,000. The only Commissioner the people had any confidence in protested against cutting down his pay. The man the Mayor appointed, if good, was worth $3,000. Doubtless the force was demoralized, as all on the West Side knew. Near Washington and Clinton streets there were numbers of infamous gambling dens, known to the police, and yet they did not interfere with them. He rented an office and found a gambling hell next room to him.

Ald. Dixon and Thompson thought the demoralization true of the whole city.

Ald. McGrath said any man was aware of these things. They should appropriate what Talcott thought his services were worth. He was glad he opposed his nomination as Bridewell Commissioner, and was pleased to see Aldermen who then favored him now denounce him. The men who then opposed Talcott knew what he was. He did not like to attack any city officer, but the people, if they could, would say what Ald. Holden had. They had proof of the insubordination in the Fire Department, for the night before every Marshal had been in the Council log-rolling for Babcock engines. They met Aldermen at the head of the stairs and began lobbying at once. The Council should say what Talcott's services were worth, though he believed when Talcott got up the $500 bill he was not in earnest, and did it only to bring odium on Sheridan. He could not vote for the motion as it was.

Ald. Dixon was not in favor of the motion. The bill had in it a clause taking away the right of a policeman to a trial, and he could not vote for it, as old men in the Police Department had been dismissed and green recruits put in, to the injury of the city, but the South Side Patrolmen were satisfactory to the people. From Commissioner down, they did their duty, as the statistics of the Police Court showed, and they should be paid well. The salaries should not be cut down, for, if Talcott was as bad as was said, the Mayor could remove him.

The amendment was lost,—ayes, 6; noes, 15.

The salaries were left at $3,000.

A motion was made to increase the salary of the Secretary from $2,000 to $2,500.

Ald. Bowen opposed it, since a thousand men could be hired for $2,000.

The amendment was lost,—ayes, 10; noes, 18,—and the salary left at $2,000.

The salary of the Superintendent was fixed at $3,000, and that of the Captains at $2,000.

The next item was twelve Sergeants at $1,500 each.

Ald. Bateham moved to raise it to twenty, that being the present number on the force.

Ald. Bowen saw no reason for the increased number, especially when they did not know they should get anything on the Appropriation bill.

Ald. Holden and Otis opposed the increase.

Ald. Schaffner was surprised that Ald. Holden should want to reduce the Sergeants, which would do so much to demoralize the force. They had twelve stations, and twelve Sergeants would not suffice, nor could roundsmen be put in to do the work. He was in favor of no such extravagant economy as would be involved in cutting down officers. They had not enough officers, and not half enough patrolmen.

Ald. Dixon said the Commissioners were empowered to choose the Sergeants, and until dismissed after trial, they must draw their pay.

Ald. Knickerbocker said under the Mayor's bill these Sergeants could be removed.

Ald. Bateham said it was plain the Council could not remove these Sergeants, therefore they ought to provide for them.

The amendment was lost, ayes 14, noes 15, and the item adopted as it stood. The item of $900 for the custodian of stolen property was changed to $2,500 for custodian and clerk.

The following items were adopted:

For salaries of 433 Patrolmen, at $1,000 each	$433,000
For gas, fuel, supplies, water, and furniture for station houses	10,000
For special police, to be used in any emergency, riot, elections, serving criminal process, enforcement of criminal laws; blanks, telegraphing, blank books, stationery, printing, postage and incidental expenses	5,000
For repairs of station houses	1,500
For secret police service, to be expended under the direction of the Board of Police	1,000
For enlargement of Cottage Grove Police Sub-station and unexpended balance	600
For enlargement of West Lake Street Police Sub-station	600
For two-story brick building for Huron Street Station	20,000

Ald. Dixon moved to increase from $30,000 to $40,000 the appropriation for the First Precinct Police Station.

Ald. McAvoy moved to make it $20,000, and the unexpended balance of about $10,000.

Ald. Dixon said such an amendment about unexpended balances, amounted to nothing.

Ald. McAvoy's motion was adopted. Ayes 16, noes 12.

Ald. Schaffner moved to insert $12,000 for the North Avenue Station.

The motion was agreed to.

(The amount to be received from the State of Illinois on "Canal Redemption Fund" available for the maintenance of the Police Department this year is estimated at $30,000.)

For printing Council proceedings in newspapers and pamphlets, Comptroller's reports, and other advertising, blank books, blanks, stationery, and outstanding bills, in addition to unexpended balance, April 1, 1872 ... $32,500

The next item was the proceeds of one-fifth of a mill for the library.

Ald. Dixon wanted to know if the cost of fitting up the tank was to come out of it.

Ald. Bateham said it was Ald. Dixon who moved to add to the item "which amount shall not be less than $50,000."

The motion was lost and the item adopted with the following:

For the general expenses of the Reform School to August 1, 1872, in addition to the earnings of inmates, $4,000 of the unexpended balance, April 1, 1872.

SALARIES.

For Mayor	$4,000
For one Secretary for Mayor's office	1,600

Ald. McGrath moved to reduce the number of policemen in the Mayor's office from four to three, since the fourth place was to be a sinecure for a man who, in the Aldermanic cases was in the pay of the defendant's attorneys, and was also employed as a sort of assistant by the Prosecuting Attorney. The man, whose character, he presumed, was not known to the Mayor, was called Silver. He was nothing more or less than a blackmailing scoundrel. He did not think the Council would appropriate for any such man.

Ald. Daggy did not believe in reducing the number simply on account of a bad appointment. The business of the Mayor's office was doubled since the fire.

Ald. Holden was in favor of running the Mayor's office as economically in 1872 as in 1871.

Ald. Bowen said the Mayor stated he needed the four policemen, one for each Division, and one for special duty.

Ald. Dixon said Mr. Silver was employed by somebody who went back on him, and he did not get a dollar.

The amendment was adopted.

The following items were adopted:

For City Comptroller	$4,000.00
For Chief Clerk in City Comptroller's office	3,000.00
For Second Clerk in City Comptroller's office	2,000.00
For General Bookkeeper in City Comptroller's office	1,800.00
For General Clerk in City Comptroller's office	1,500.00
For Warrant Clerk in City Comptroller's office	1,500.00
For one Clerk in City Comptroller's office	1,000.00
For Messenger in City Comptroller's office	800.00
For City Clerk	3,500.00
For Deputy City Clerk	2,200.00
For one Assistant in City Clerk's office	1,800.00
For one Assistant	1,400.00
For two Assistants, at $1,200.00 each	2,400.00

Two hundred dollars were added to the salary of the Deputy City Clerk, $100 to that of one assistant, and $300 to that of another.

The Messenger was given $1,200.

Ald. Otis moved to give the Corporation Counsel $6,000 instead of $5,000.

The motion was agreed to.

Ald. Holden moved to reduce the pay of the City Attorney from $5,000 to $3,000, thinking, by the number of cases the city lost, that the present incumbent did not understand the way in which such cases should be managed.

Ald. Knickerbocker feared those remarks were prompted by personal and political animosity, and defended General Stiles.

Ald. Dixon also defended General Stiles.

Ald. McGrath said his principal occupation seemed to be making political speeches, and telling Aldermen how he beat Mrs. Murphy and Mrs. O'Brien in their claims. He had defied the Council to reduce his salary, and said that some of them were numbskulls.

Ald. Gardner said General Stiles was a lawyer, a gentleman, and one of the ablest men in Chicago. No man was harder worked, and no one stood higher. If there were defective sidewalks and bad public buildings, it was not his fault that persons received injuries. His duties were a third greater than Mr. Fuley's. The Constitution did not permit them to cut down the pay of any officer during his term of office.

Ald. Otis and Bateham stated that there was certainly much work for the City Attorney, and he looked upon him as a competent officer.

Ald. Sherwood thought it in very bad taste to attack a good and faithful officer. If he had said some Aldermen were scallawags, the Mayor had once said the majority of them were.

The pay was left at $5,000. Ayes 15, noes 7.

Ald. Tracy moved to raise the pay of the Assistant to the Corporation Counsel from $2,500 to $3,000, but it was lost.

The item of two assistants to the Law Department, at $1,600 each, was adopted.

Ald. Knickerbocker moved to put up the pay of the City Attorney's clerk from $1,200 to $1,600.

The motion was lost, and the pay left at $1,300.

The City Treasurer was given $2,500.

Ald. Hickey moved to give the City Physician $2,000 instead of $1,500.

The Committee rose, and the Council adjourned till 2 o'clock Monday.

BAD NEWS FOR THE BOYS.

The Board of Police Forbid Fire Crackers, etc., on the Fourth of July.

By the passage of the following orders, the Board of Police has earned the contempt of the patriotic juveniles of Chicago:

WHEREAS, The Common Council of the City of Chicago did, at its session on the 18th of June, 1872, enact the following ordinance:

Resolved, That this Council will not grant, and the Mayor is requested not to grant, any permit for the discharge of any cannon, gun, fowling-piece, pistol, or fire arms of any description, nor to fire, explode, or set off any squib, crackers, or other thing containing powder or other combustible material, within the city limits, or the 4th day of July next, or prior thereto.

Resolved further, That the Board of Police are hereby directed to enforce the strict observance of Section 15, Chapter 25, Revised Ordinances, which prohibits such acts without such permits.

And, whereas, Section 15, of Chapter 25, Revised Ordinances, reads as follows: "No person shall fire or discharge any cannon, gun, fowling piece, pistol, or fire arms of any description, or fire, explode, or set off any squib, cracker, or other thing containing powder or other combustible, or explosive material, without permission from the Common Council, or written permission from the Mayor, which permission shall limit the time of such firing, and shall be subject to be revoked by the Mayor or Common Council at any time after it has been granted. Any violation hereof shall subject the party to a fine of not less than two dollars and not exceeding ten dollars." Now, therefore, the undersigned, in compliance with the foregoing ordinances, do give notice to all persons that said ordinances will be strictly enforced, and all persons violating the same will be arrested and punished as provided by said ordinance.

(Signed) MANCEL TALCOTT,
MARK SHERIDAN,
Board of Police Commissioners.

The following instructions, relative to the above, were handed to Superintendent Kennedy:

Ordered, By the Board of Police, that no fireworks or fire crackers shall be stored or exposed for sale within the limits of the City of Chicago without a special permit from said Board. Any person or persons violating this order shall be subject to such fine as is provided in an act to amend an act supplementary to "an act to reduce the charter of Chicago, and the several acts amendatory thereof, into one act, and to revise the same," approved Feb. 13, 1863, and the several amendments thereto, approved March 9, 1867.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

CIRCUIT COURT.

DIVIDEND OF 10 PER CENT.

Before Judge Tree there was a verdict rendered in favor of John Brookbanks against The City for $2,000. The plaintiff had his leg broken by being thrown off his vehicle upon a pile of earth. He had claimed $20,000.

THE PETERSON-GUNDERSON CASE.

Judge Rogers is still trying the Peterson-Gunderson case, to recover for injuries by falling from the mast of the schooner Montauk; it is being alleged that the mast was defective and known to be so before plaintiff was, in the line of his duty, required to ascend it.

MECHANICS' LIEN.

Petition was filed by Leonard Doyle and partner against John Scanlan, to declare and enforce a mechanic's lien on Lots 1, 2, and 3, in Block 35, Wolcott's Addition to Chicago, in Section 9, 39, 14, east 3, and building.

An action on the case was commenced by John G. Horne against Jacob Harris, the damages being laid at $5,000.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

In the matter of the petition to adjudicate the Knickerbocker Insurance Company, of the city of Chicago, bankrupt, the jury returned a verdict that the defendant had been guilty, by means of its President, Henry Fuller, of giving unlawful preferences to creditors by refunding unearned premiums upon outstanding policies.

IN ADMIRALTY.

Two barrels of distilled spirits, with some pipe and other adjuncts of a distillery, found to be illegally in possession of Anthony Specht, of Waukegan, were declared forfeited, no claimant appearing.

SUPERIOR COURT.

ASSUMPSIT.

An action of assumpsit was commenced by George B. Hicks against Marshall P. Stone, the demand being for $6,000. Suit upon a note for $5,000.

A like action was brought by Joseph K. Tyler against the Riverside Hotel Company, by which demand is made for $2,000.

A Mammoth Establishment.

Seeing a notice of the issue of the July edition of R. G. Dun & Co.'s Reference Book, a visitor calling at the Mercantile Agency, in order to get some idea of the machinery necessary to carry on an establishment which has assumed such vast proportions and become the arbiter of business transactions throughout the Continents of America, Europe, and Australia, will find the office centrally located at the corner of Fifth avenue and Madison street, occupying a space of 100x37 feet, with spacious vault accommodation for the storage of their valuable records, which are written in massive, leather-bound volumes, numbering upwards of 350. For reference to these, vowel indices are kept, which enables the counter clerks who answer the inquiries of subscribers to turn at once to the name sought and afford the information desired. The conception of the Mercantile Agency originated in 1841 with Lewis and Arthur Tappan, of New York, at that time the leading merchants in that city. From the small office which was then opened has developed the mammoth organization which now spreads its ramifications throughout the continent and to the principal cities of Europe and Australia. Forty-six branches already exist in the United States and Canadas, and additions are constantly being made to their number when the mercantile interests of any particular community appear to require it. Not many weeks since an office was opened at Dubuque, and it is the intention of the firm to establish others throughout the Northwest if it becomes advisable to do so. The figures given as to the staff required and the outlay necessary to run the machinery of the Agency are marvellous. For the compilation of the book just issued, a staff of 32,000 correspondents were kept constantly employed, and a small army of special reporters visiting each town and village from the 1st of April to the latest possible period prior to publication,—all maintained at a very great cost. The result of their labors has been the increase to 400,000 names in the July volume, and the accuracy of the ratings gives evidence of the superiority of the system adopted by the Agency, of obtaining from original sources the data on which to base these estimates, rather than to rely solely on the old fogy plan of getting reports from local correspondents, whose judgment is liable to be warped by personal feeling, or other causes. To print the volume, seven tons of agate type are brought into requisition, and with the immense resources at the disposition of the firm, in their large printing office in Centre street, New York, the work is accomplished in an incredibly short space of time. In postage alone this firm disburses $75,000 annually, thus proving a valuable contributor to our Internal Revenue. Chicago employs the largest force, next to New York, of any Branch office, and the outlay corresponds with the staff employed, but ample remuneration is derived from the confidence placed in the reports emanating from that Branch, by the commercial circles of the Eastern cities and Europe, who consult Dun's book alone in relation to the status of business men. Firms have assumed the name of the founder of the Mercantile Agency, in order to lead the uninitiated to suppose they were connected with it; and a cheap system has been inaugurated with a view to attract custom, but they all sooner or later fail. The Mercantile Agency enjoys a world-wide reputation, and the accuracy of its reports, with the reliable character of the men who control it, render it the "ne plus ultra" of Mercantile Associations of this character.

The Sterling School Seat Adopted by the Board of Education.

It seems the Board of Education are awake to the interests of the public in adopting for use in our city schools the "Sterling School Seat," manufactured by the Novelty Iron Works of Sterling, Ill. This elegant school desk ought to be placed in all the best schools of the land. Seldom can be found such beauty of design, elegance of finish, strength, and durability as are combined in these unquestionably beautiful school desks.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway Sunday Train.

The through Pacific Express train for Council Bluffs, Omaha, San Francisco and all other Far West points, will leave the Wells Street Depot of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway at 10:30 in the morning, Sunday, June 23, 1872. Through tickets via Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railways, will be good on this train.

—State Auditor Graham reports the debt of Louisiana $41,733,752.17, with a number of laws on the statute books "which greatly increased the direct and contingent liabilities of the State, but which *exclude the Auditor from any participation in or knowledge of their execution.*"

"WINNING THE DIAMONDS."

Beauty and Booty—Arrest, in Chicago, of the Perpetrator of the Baltimore Diamond Robbery.

An article headed "Winning the Diamonds," taken from the Baltimore *American* of June 13, appeared in THE TRIBUNE last Monday morning. It related to the adventures of a young man named Ivins, who had been sojourning in Derry, a small town in New Hampshire, where he won the affections of a young lady, and became introduced to her family. He represented himself to be the step-son of the Attorney General of the United States, and his appearance and manners indicated that he had mixed in refined and cultivated society. During his intimacy with the family in Derry, he learned of the existence of a lady friend of theirs in Baltimore. She was described to him a remarkably beautiful widow, and wealthy withal. He decided to visit the Monumental City and form the acquaintance of the female paragon. Having expressed his intention to his *fiance*, she furnished him with a letter of introduction to her friend, in which she stated that she was engaged to the bearer. Ivins left Derry, and, in due course of time, had an interview with the fascinating widow at Barnum's Hotel, Baltimore, where she resided. He was received very graciously, and invited to call again. He called several times during the first week of their acquaintanceship and after that his visits became so frequent that it might be said he was hardly ever found away from the widow's side. He learned that she was the possessor of a large and valuable collection of diamonds, and always had a sum of money about her amounting to at least $1,000. Ivins and the fair widow became so intimate that it was generally conceded by those who knew them that he had won the prize which had been sought for unsuccessfully by so many, and the announcement of their marriage was expected every day. Just as Ivins' hopes were about to be realized, an obstacle appeared in his path in the person of another suitor, attracted by the widow's many charms. Ivins grew serious when he contemplated the possibility of being cut out by the new comer, who was received with more favor by the widow than her relations with him warranted. He determined not to lose both widow and wealth. The former became more and more estranged every day, and there was no time to lose if her jewel casket was to be rifled and her money stolen. Before all his power over her had vanished, Ivins induced the widow to remove her valuables from the hotel safe to her own room. Soon afterwards he gained possession of her keys long enough to have duplicates made. His plans were now matured. He informed the widow that he should leave Baltimore in a few days to visit some friends in Pennsylvania. On a certain evening, knowing that his rival was engaged to take her out riding, he repaired to her apartments to make his final adieus. He found her in the act of leaving. She was richly dressed, and wore a valuable diamond breast-pin. Ivins persuaded her not to wear the latter, as there was great danger of its being lost at night. She replaced it in the casket, and left with her companion in the carriage. As soon as they were out of sight, Ivins produced his false keys, and, in a few minutes, left the hotel with $2,500 worth of the widow's diamonds, and $700 of her money. He left Baltimore that night, but no one knew whither he had gone. The services of the best detectives were immediately brought into requisition. Photographs of Ivins, accompanied with minute descriptions of his person, habits, and dress, were sent to every part of the country, except Chicago. The police authorities here would never have heard of the crime, had it not been for the publication of the article in THE TRIBUNE. The Chief of Police allowed his eye to rest upon it, and his mind to consider it. He then forgot all about it. The other day, somebody called his attention to a young man who was leading a very fast life here, trading off diamonds for comparatively worthless horses, and throwing money about in a reckless manner. The Chief remembered having read something in THE TRIBUNE about a diamond robbery somewhere. Men were sent out in all directions for a copy of the paper containing the article. It was found. The article was read again, and Detectives Simmons and Elliott were instructed to keep an eye open for any young man with diamonds. Elliott went one way, and Simmons another. No one with a superfluity of precious stones could be seen during the first day's search. Yesterday Simmons determined to try his luck on the West Side. He watched all the hotels, railroad depots, and other places of public resort, but could not find a man answering Ivins' description. While walking along West Madison street, he heard that there was a young man endeavoring to make a purchase in a livery stable close by, who seemed to be acting rather suspiciously. Simmons went to see him. The instant his eye fell on him, he said: "You are the very man I want; come with me." Ivins made no resistance, but walked quietly to the Union Street Station, where he now lies. He acknowledges having committed the robbery, but says he did it more from spite, the widow having rejected him for the "other fellow," than from any other feeling. The Baltimore authorities were telegraphed immediately after the arrest was made, and an answer was received saying to hold the man at all hazards, as he was the criminal beyond a doubt, though it was supposed that he had fled to Europe. Most of the stolen property will be recovered, as it is in the possession of honest persons, who traded with Ivins, and are willing to make a return. It should have been stated before, that the Attorney General of the United States acknowledges that Ivins is the son of his wife by a former marriage, but states that he was discarded by his family on account of his dishonesty and general bad character.

GREELEY AND BROWN.

Call for a Meeting of Liberal Republicans to Select Delegates to the State Convention at Springfield.

The undersigned Liberal Republicans, in favor of the election of Greeley and Brown, respectfully request those Republicans who are prepared to co-operate with them, to meet at City Hall, on Saturday, June 22, 1872, at 8 p. m., to select fifty-five delegates to represent Cook County in the Liberal Republican Convention, to be held at Springfield, June 26, and to transact such other business as may be deemed necessary.

Murry Nelson,	Louis Nelke,
L. B. Otis,	Samuel S. Greeley,
Horace White,	C. N. Holden,
Leonard Swett,	Geo. W. Smith,
H. N. F. Lewis,	Wm. C. Rogers,
C. Aug. Haviland,	James N. Lackey,
Charles F. Kellogg,	L. Harday Lane,
Samuel G. Field,	Herman Lieb,
Ben. H. Seligman,	C. Mecheike,
A. F. Stevenson,	Wm. Ketzum,
W. H. Eberle,	Emil Dieesch,
Deidrich R. Otis,	N. H. Stevenson,
R. E. Hoyt,	James Otis,
H. L. Goodall,	J. P. Goodall,
L. D. Ingersoll,	W. B. Keeney,
G. K. Barnes,	H. C. Magnuson,
Milton George,	E. M. Darand,
G. H. Daniels,	T. H. Glenn,
C. W. Waite,	Isaac J. Rice,
E. C. Eggleston,	R. Lyman,
R. Granger,	James A. Scott,
N. R. Lyman,	F. W. Merton,
J. B. Wheaton,	J. B. Wheaton,
A. Kovats,	W. H. H. Valentine,
W. H. Valentine,	C. M. Donnel,
Ira J. Mason,	W. Bok,
Alonzo Phelps,	E. W. Smith,
John Warr,	Timothy O'Connell,
Anthony Basher,	James Prosser,
J. J. Figg,	W. Woodard,
W. T. M. Figg,	Dr. A. Gilmore,
J. H. Berger,	W. W. Roberts,
S. Mathison,	R. F. Jansen,
P. F. Brown,	John D. Pitwood,
Willis McQuigg,	R. D. Walsh,
F. Munson,	C. F. Pearalet,
G. T. Kessler,	R. Michaelis,
F. Lackner,	L. J. Kadisch,
W. G. Hathaway,	P. C. Feeney,
John Wrenn,	Chas. M. Reese,
L. A. Kormendy,	John P. Wilson,
E. M. Hale,	Jas. A. Scott,
J. W. Kreamer,	C. A. Knight,
H. B. Adams,	R. M. Waipple,
Wm. F. Cox,	John Graham,
Otto R. Felger,	Dr. J. H. Jordan,
Otto Pettager,	J. H. McCausland,
John Wentworth,	V. T. Kenney,
D. R. Laing,	L. Duboise,
L. Young,	A. N. Linscott,
R. M. Day,	O. P. Bassett,
S. F. Comstock,	A. B. McChesney,
Wm. McKindley,	S. N. Walbuck,
E. P. Hotchkiss,	P. P. Oldershaw,
W. H. Davis,	C. C. Collins,
J. M. Wright,	Wm. J. Brown,
Samuel Skemp,	A. Monroe,
W. A. Ballard,	John R. Daley,
Sidney Thomas,	A. Silverspart,
Ira S. Smith,	Wm. B. Thompson,
R. D. Stiles,	F. R. Otis,
S. J. Blake,	E. J. Farwell,
S. P. Dewey,	M. P. Brady,
H. H. Anderson,	Chas. E. Lembcke,
John Tristann,	J. M. Copp,
Wm. P. Irish,	Geo. W. Parent,
E. Feneton Crocke,	S. M. Booth,
Wm. McAlpine,	E. Montgomery,
Chas. J. Beatti,	R. W. Smith,
G. A. Knapp,	O. L. Mann,
C. C. P. Holden,	Fred. H. Hilder,
James Bryson,	Wm. F. Brewster,
Newton L. Otis,	Geo. F. Bissell,
John N. Philipps,	John N. Jemison,
A. B. Reynolds,	H. N. Durant,
C. J. Bundell,	G. Percy English,
Geo. B. Carpenter,	W. K. Sullivan.

POLITICAL MATTERS.

The Democratic Primaries Yesterday—Delegates Elected to the County Convention To-Day—The Liberal Republican State Convention.

At the Democratic primary meetings yesterday the following delegates were elected to attend the Democratic County Convention to be held to-day in the Common Council Chamber, for the purpose of choosing delegates to the Springfield Convention, to be held on the 26th inst.:

FIRST WARD—Volney T. Kenny, P. McHugh, Moses Wentworth, Austin J. Doyle, J. R. Doolittle, Jr., George S. Kimberly.

SECOND WARD—William Marriga, George W. Brandt, D. Revels, Valentine Keller, P. Kennedy, George Gates, C. H. Swaim.

THIRD WARD—G. A. Meech, J. A. Hahn, John Schank, D. Sullivan, Nicholas Reis, John Mahoney, C. Kern, P. Sanders.

FOURTH WARD—St. C. Sutherland, J. H. McAvoy, G. W. Barnard, P. F. Driscoll, N. B. Boyden.

FIFTH WARD—Moore Conger, C. Marggraf, J. E. Smith, J. W. Horton, Ed. Phillips.

SIXTH WARD—Peter J. Connelly, Peter Dickley, Wm. H. Onahan, Wm. David, J. W. Ryan, Daniel McKellup, John Shaffer, Malichi Fallow.

A vote of the Democrats attending the polls was taken on the Presidential question, and resulted, 297 for Greeley and Brown; for Grant, 0. The President of the Club, Mr. George Hilton, moved that three cheers be given for Greeley and Brown, which were given with a hearty good will.

SEVENTH WARD—P. J. Hickey, M. Kehoe, T. Enright, D. Nolan, Dennis Tracey.

EIGHTH WARD—P. Brennan, Thomas Harrold, J. H. Hildreth, P. Carroll, L. O'Brien, James Lynch, P. O. McDonald, J. A. Daniels, J. C. Webber.

NINTH WARD—B. G. Caulfield, Redmond Sheridan, Alex Bengly, P. Rafferty, M. D. Frindville, Ed. Powell, M. D. Ryan, J. J. Cowley, M. Fitzgerald, E. Gilmore, John Comiskey, Thomas Nolan, John Ward, J. A. Koenig.

TENTH WARD—William B. Snowhook, Michael Keeley, O. P. Ingersoll, Adam L. Amberg, W. J. Onahan.

ELEVENTH WARD—John C. Richberg, H. W. Smith, W. J. McNamara, M. Quinn, P. Lohee.

TWELFTH WARD—In this ward there were two tickets in the field, and at the latest, no decision was arrived at. The following are the tickets: Malcolm McDonald, T. E. Courtney, John Garrick, A. Van Buren, and M. Graham, T. E. Courtney, M. Baxter, A. Van Buren.

THIRTEENTH WARD—C. H. Harrison, I. N. Stiles, M. C. Clancy, J. H. Peck.

FOURTEENTH WARD—Hugh Cunning, Thomas Flood, Rodney Welch, John Nangle.

FIFTEENTH WARD—R. Bartlemer, C. Casselman, Florence McCarthy, Mathew Marx, Tracey D. Hull.

SIXTEENTH WARD—Henry Hamilton, M. Koch, David Colbert, Albert Michelson, R. Harrington, Wm. Strunk.

SEVENTEENTH WARD—James Ennis, John Sullivan, Robert Lahey, Wendel Noel, Peter Loven, Francis Hoss.

EIGHTEENTH WARD—Thomas Carney, J. McCaffrey, David Murphy, Daniel Gallery, John Woltz, Charles Dennehy, John A. Weanberg, John Shaw.

NINETEENTH WARD—Joseph Kreuser, Robert Kenny, Maurice Priadiville, Obadiah Jackson.

TWENTIETH WARD—Edward Kehoe, Theodore Schintz, James McAuley, Martin Scully, F. H. Standen, James Heaney, Edward Edwards, John Brennan.

LIBERAL STATE CONVENTION.

The Liberal Republican Convention to elect delegates to represent Cook County in the State Convention, to be held at Springfield, on Wednesday next, will be held at 8 o'clock this evening, in the Council Chamber.

The Chicago & Alton Railroad will carry delegates to the Convention, from all stations on the line, for one and one-fifth fare for the round trip. The fare for the round trip from Chicago will be $9.

Mr. C. Augustus Haviland, Secretary of the Central Greeley and Brown Club, will distribute campaign documents to those who wish to call for them, at No. 18 Harrison street.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

THE TURF.

THE JOLIET RACES.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JOLIET, June 21.—Our June races ended to-day, with a large attendance, and every person went home satisfied. Mr. Heary is entitled to the greatest credit for the very liberal spirit in which he has conducted this meeting. He has actually given away at least $1,200 in purses that he could have kept. An unwarranted report of a terrible rage of small-pox here has kept many away, yet our races have been a success. Next time we will give $10,000 in purses, and will not have any small-pox.

The races to-day commenced with an extra purse to trotting horses, for which the following started: Amelia, Mollie, Wild Jane, and Blind Billy. Amelia took the first money, in two heats, in [illegible]; and Blind Billy the second.

Next came the race for the citizens' purse, between Billy Tonner and Logan. The last-named horse got the race, in three heats, in 2:28, 2:32, 2:30½. During the race, the people loudly expressed their idea that the horses were not going as fast as they should; hence the Judges took A. W. McMillin off from Billy Tonner's sulky for the third heat, and put Ed. Brown in his place; but the track was heavy, and not much better time was made.

For the running race there were only five entries; only three started. Lancer won the race in two heats, in 1:51 and 1:51. Kings Excuse was second, and Kinnickinic distanced, for foul riding.

HARRY BASSETT AND LONGFELLOW.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

As considerable doubt has been expressed by Western turfmen as to whether the celebrated racers, Longfellow and Harry Bassett, will really come together this summer, the following letter from an officer of Jerome Park to a gentleman of this city, in reply to an inquiry on that point, will be found of interest:

"FORDHAM, N. Y., June 10, 1872.

"MY DEAR SIR: If no accident happens to either, Longfellow and Harry Bassett will meet at Long Branch. I have this directly from McDaniels and Harper within the last few minutes.

"Longfellow has been, and may yet be, a wonderful horse; but the very high opinion Harper has expressed of Littleton, and the poor race he made for the cup here, leads me to believe the big horse has 'gone back.' Littleton could not make Bassett run a yard. I think Mr. Harper is mistaken in his horses, and that Harry Bassett will have an easy victory at Long Branch if he continues well. He could probably beat Longfellow in the latter's best days. This is my candid opinion, and, if you have any idea of backing Longfellow, be sure you have the most reliable facts upon which to base your opinion. Bassett is as fast as any horse, and can stay."

This terse description of the equine situation in the East contains suggestions that should not be ignored or undervalued by the race-going people of the West. An overweening confidence in Longfellow, and a superabundance of enthusiasm over him as the representative of the West in the great race, may result in material losses to those who go East to witness the struggle. It is plain that Harper's horses are not in the best racing trim. Littleton, on whom the old man has been bragging ever since he took him up this spring, has already been beaten twice at Jerome Park, and Platina, an amazingly fast filly that beat a pack of horses three-quarters of a mile at Lexington, as if they had been tied to a post, was unplaced in a race of the same distance, and showed no speed at all. The probability is that the horses have not yet become acclimated, and are a little "off," and unless the big horse rounds-to, Bassett will certainly "get away" with him.

RACES AT UNION CITY, IND.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

UNION CITY, Ind., June 21.—The trotting race, free to horses that never beat 3 minutes, was won by John Chambers first, Gray Alex second, Glendare third. No time recorded.

In the trotting race, purse of $500, there were four entries: Barney, Indiana, Billy Haskens and Mohawk, Jr.

First heat, Indiana first, Mohawk second, Billy Haskens third and Barney fourth. Time, 2:33½.

Second heat, Indiana first, Mohawk second, Billy Haskens third, and Barney fourth. Time, 2:32½.

Third heat, Mohawk first, Indiana second, Billy Haskens third, Barney fourth. Time, 2:36½.

The fourth heat and the race was won by Mohawk in 2:36½; Indiana second, Billy Haskens third, Barney being withdrawn.

The running race, purse $50, did not come off on account of two horses withdrawing. This closes the races.

THE MYSTIC PARK RACES.

BOSTON, June 21.—The fourth day of the Mystic Park races was attended by a large crowd of spectators. The race for 2:30 horses was won by Phil. Sheridan. Time, 2:29¾, 2:28¼, 2:29¾, 2:30¼. St. Elmo won the first heat.

Susie won the purse for $2,500 for horses that never beat 2:26. Time, 2:25, 2:25, 2:25¼, 2:26¼, 2:34¼. Huntress won the third heat, and Sea Foam the second heat.

HAND BALL.

MATCH GAME YESTERDAY.

A match game of hand ball was played yesterday afternoon at No. 181 West Harrison street, for a stake of $400, between James Ferns and John Hall, of Chicago, and Alderman Dunne and Barney McQuaid, of Brooklyn. The contest was for the best six in ten, half of the match being played yesterday, the other five games to take place in Brooklyn on the 3d of July. The Chicago players won the first game in 25 minutes by 21 to 11 aces; also the second game in 21 minutes, by 21 to 14; also the third game in 24 minutes, by 21 to 18; while the Brooklyn boys were victorious in the fourth game in 19 minutes, by 21 to 9, and also in the fifth game in 14 minutes, 21 to 13. Phil. Casey, of Brooklyn, and James O'Brien, of Chicago, were the judges, and Alderman George Powell acted as referee. The return games for the championship are to be played in Brooklyn on the 1st of July.

BASE BALL.

HOME MATTERS.

The Troys and Ætnas play this afternoon at the base ball park, corner of State and Twenty-third streets.

—We are reliably informed by a correspondent as follows: "The Junior Græcorums of St. Ignatius' College defeated the Senior Latenians of the same institution by a score of 17 to 32, corner of Laflin and Van Buren streets. About 6 adults witnessed the exciting scene."

—The Phœnix Club play a picked nine to-day on their grounds, corner of Twenty-eighth street and Wabash avenue. All strong players are requested to be on hand.

AQUATIC.

SMITH, OF THE ATALANTAS.

LONDON, June 21.—The following will explain the position of Smith, of the Atalantas, in the contest at Henly for the diamond sculls: Smith rowed in both heats on Thursday, winning the second, but being defeated in the sixth, by which, as loser of the heat, he was disentitled to row in the final heat, which was rowed to-day, and was won by Knollys. There were ten competitors in the contest for the sculls, and until the conclusion of the sixth heat the American seemed to have an excellent chance for the victory.

RELIEF AND AID.

Statement of the Issues by the Relief and Aid Society from October, 1871, to June 1, 1872.

The following is an official statement of the issues of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society from October, 1871, to June 1, 1872: Coal, tons, 38,099; wood, cords, 77; flour, brls, 19,413; corn meal, pounds, 5,898; pork, pounds, 467,514; salt beef, pounds, 556,350; fresh beef, 866,251; bread, pounds, 628,574; crackers, pounds, 150,456; fish, pounds, 31,270; soap, pounds, 207,627; cheese, pounds, 3,422; tea, pounds, 35,157; coffee, pounds, 61,302; sugar, pounds, 252,012; bacon, pounds, 58,269; ham, pounds, 6,434; butter, pounds, 442; dried fruit, pounds, 171,503; salt, pounds, 7,133; rice, pounds, 57,466; mutton, pounds, 10,116; lard, pounds, 1,832; corn starch, pounds, 40; farina, pounds, 8; candles, No., 84,484; pillow ticks and slips, No., 1,799; mattresses, No., 24,646; pillows, No., 1,366; blankets, No., 64,428; bed ticks, No., 46; comforts, No., 5,586; sheets, No., 3,031; stoves, No., 12,287; pieces of stove pipe, No., 47,404; tables, No., 6,883; bedsteads, No., 15,820; chairs, No., 30,041; pieces of crockery, No., 63,138; wash tubs, No., 8,336; pails, No., 3,892; washboards, No., 6,314; shoes, pairs, 61,930; men's hose, pairs, 15,944; women's do, pairs, 35,683; men's clothing, articles, 99,072; women's do, articles, 113,677; children's do, articles, 80,580; wool flannel, yds, 95,704; cotton flannel, yds, 74,869; prints, yds, 185,883; sheeting, yds, 156,946; jeans, yds, 82,887; ticking, yds, 285; towelling, yards, 4,127; water proof, yards, 3,184; crash, yards, 236; potatoes, bushels, 53,507; beans, bushels, 7,694; onions, bushels, 7,627; turnips, bushels, 32; vinegar, gallons, 847; syrup, gallons, 1,391; fruit, cans, 103; vegetables, cans, 28; oysters, cans, 23; extract of beef, pkgs, 21; jelly, pkgs, 70; wine, bottles, 4; eggs, dozen, 14; lemons, number, 36. Amount of rent paid, $96,055.25.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIXON'S CIRCUS.

The circus on Clinton street has done well during the past week. The Runnells Brothers, the "Oregon Bear," Ling Look, the educated goat and ponies, have all come in for a share of hearty praise. But by far the prettiest thing of the whole, and a sight which all the little folks of this community should see, is the grand fairy spectacle of "Cinderella, or, the Little Glass Slipper," in which some seventy little people participate. The acting is pantomimic, with one exception—the Fairy Queen—which is taken by a very clever actress. The costumes of the entire piece are new and most elegant. The ages of the little actors and actresses vary from three to ten years. The play is performed in the ring, and the scenery is simple, but sufficient for the purpose. The most elaborate part of it is a representation of a brick wall and fire-place, through which the fairy god-mother makes her appearance on the scene, when she comes to perform her mission of good. The wonder is that such excellent effects can be wrought with such simple means.

The pantomime is divided into three acts. The first shows the parlor and kitchen of *Cinderella's* home, the pretty little drudge at her washtub, and the proud sisters, gaudily dressed, engaged in the mysteries of the toilet. Here is some very neat acting by *Cinderella*, Miss Katie Stokes, who has a good figure and a sweet face; *Pedro*, Master Runnells, a bright, talented boy of 10; *Clorinda*, Miss Nellie Finn, and *Thisbe*, Miss Dollie Hamilton. The story is followed closely. The cruel sisters at last leave *Cinderella* to herself, going off themselves with a fine gentleman to the ball, and the fairy godmother, coming in, transforms the pumpkin and mice into the coachmen and horses of the tale. *Cinderella*, changed to a fine lady, with *Pedro*, likewise transformed into a noble gentleman, is driven away to the palace in splendid style.

The second act shows the scene at the palace of the Prince. This is the grand effort of the play in a scenic way. The throne is gorgeous, and the diminutive lords and ladies sit upon elegantly upholstered seats ranged around the ring. Miss Emma is exceedingly graceful as *Prince Felix*; so is Addie Corry as the *Baron*. The footmen, pages, guards, and ushers, all wee things, do their duty nobly, pass to and fro with their wands, and bow to the ladies with a fineness of etiquette highly becoming a Royal Court. The dancing is graceful, and, what with the beautiful dresses, the handsome upholstery, the floral ornaments, and the wealth of childish prettiness, forms a sight charming to the juvenile mind, and not without allurement to older and more dignified people. Among so many nice children it is hard to specify the best, but we may say without offence, that Louie Mirasole, a child of three years old, won the hearty applause of all by his excellent dancing, and his gentlemanly manners.

The last act, with its triumph of *Cinderella*, and its grand triumphal procession following the chariot of the newly-made Princess, was much admired and loudly applauded. The whole performance is voted by all who have thus far seen it to be the very best thing of the kind ever seen in this city. We would ourselves add that probably nothing in this country of the same nature has ever been so neatly, so appropriately, and so elegantly produced. Being brought out only afternoons, many adults, who would enjoy so pleasant and innocent a spectacle, are debarred the privilege. "Cinderella" can be seen this afternoon, and every afternoon until further notice. Go and see what you may never again behold in Chicago.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Johnny Thompson has done but moderately well only, at the Academy this week, although he has been "on hand" at all times and places specified. The frequency of this business since the opening of Mr. Gardiner's pretty theatre has caused it to pall slightly upon the public appetite. Johnny, who would probably be insulted if addressed as plain Mr. Thompson, will appear in his highly variegated *role* this afternoon, and again this evening.

THE GLOBE THEATRE.

"The Marble Heart," with Mr. Taylor in the principal *role*, has drawn well during the week. It will be repeated this afternoon and again this evening. It is said that Billy Emerson has engaged the theatre, and will commence his engagement on Monday evening, the Wyndhams going meanwhile to the South Side.

WEST SIDE OPERA HOUSE.

The Minstrels repeat their excellent programme of the week this afternoon and this evening.

A FATAL FIRE.

Burning of a Four-Story Brick Building on South Water Street this Morning—Two Members of the Insurance Patrol Burned to Death, and One Badly Injured by an Explosion.

As THE TRIBUNE goes to press there is a fire raging in the four-story brick building No. 12, South Water street, and there is every likelihood that the establishment and its contents will be entirely destroyed. The loss will be close on $35,000. The names of the owner and occupants, and the amount of insurance, could not be ascertained. Shortly after the alarm sounded the Fire Insurance Patrol were on the ground, endeavoring to save property. Bullwinkle and his men were working on the burning building before any of the regular department apparatus had arrived. The fire originated in the basement, and had made but little headway there when they burst in the doors with the intention of rolling out a few of the numerous barrels of whiskey stored therein. The first men to enter the building were Captain Bullwinkle, David F. Donnelly, his first assistant, Jack ——, a new member of the Company, and William Atkins. The three latter went over to the west side of the room, and shortly after they left the Captain, an explosion occurred. It is supposed that a barrel of whiskey exploded. Bullwinkle was busy at the entrance to the basement, and paid no attention to the absence of his men, until "Jack" came running toward him screaming with pain caused by terrible burns on his arms and hands. As the other two men did not follow him, Bullwinkle went in search of them, and found them lying on the floor, burned beyond recognition. Their bodies were removed to the patrol wagon, and taken to the Company's house on Franklin street. The lateness of the hour prevents a more detailed account of this sad catastrophe.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Rural Religion.

The annual camp-meeting at the Desplaines Camp Ground will commence August 15, and continue one week. The religious interests of the meeting will be under the direction of Rev. Dr. Dandy, Presiding Elder of the Chicago District. The business will be managed by the Board of Trustees, of which Alderman Daggy is Chairman and Albert D. Lane is Secretary and Treasurer. The Camp Ground Association has been heavily in debt for some years, but the report of the Treasurer at the annual meeting yesterday showed a balance on the right side of the ledgers. There will be special accommodations and reduced rates of fare on the Northwestern Railway, including a special train on Sunday morning, returning after the afternoon services. The meeting last year was eminently successful, and the lovers of rural religion throughout the city can count on a pleasant week in the grove next August, it being the aim of the Trustees to improve upon all former successes. Messrs Daggy, Rounsavell, and Lane are the Committee on Railways and Police; Messrs. Busby, Castle, and Kinnicott on Subsistence; and Mr. Wm. Wheeler on Illumination of the Grounds.

An Exciting Contest.

The strawberry festival given by Zion congregation of the West Side Hebrew Church was the scene of an exciting contest on Thursday evening. A toilette set was to be given to the lady having the largest number of votes, Mrs. L. Strauss and Mrs Henry Greenebaum being the contestants. At about five minutes before 11 o'clock, the hour for closing the polls, the bulletin showed a majority of 44 for Mrs. Strauss, whereupon Mr. H. Greenebaum came to his wife's rescue, and bought 1,000 votes in her behalf. Then Mr Isaac Waixel "saw the raise" and "went 50 better," putting in 1,050 for Mrs. Strauss. Not to be bluffed, Mr. G. took 500 more for Mrs. G., only to have Mr. Waixel take 550 for Mrs. Strauss. "Time" was called, and it found that the set was voted to Mrs. Strauss by a majority of 506.

Obituary.

Edward A. Rucker, formerly a prominent member of the Bar of Chicago, died, yesterday, after terrible suffering of several years, from cancer. He has been for many years a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and was at one time a Representative to the Grand Lodge of the United States. He will be buried by that Order to-morrow. The Grand Master of Illinois has ordered the entire fraternity of Chicago to attend the funeral, as will be seen by reference to our advertising columns. Professor Samuel Willard, P. G. R., will prepare a sketch of the life of Brother Rucker, and other prominent members of the Order will take part in the exercises of the occasion.

Everything.

Fort Dearborn Lodge No. 214, I. O. O. F., have a picnic next Thursday, at Maywood.

—The United Sons of Erin Benevolent Society will hold their annual picnic at Sharpshooter's Park, near Blue Island, on August 15.

—There will be a prayer meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association held in the Library Room, No. 97 West Randolph street, this evening. All are invited.

J. F. Turner, proprietor of a prize package store at No. 142 West Madison street, was arrested yesterday afternoon for violating a State law respecting lotteries. He was released on bail to appear for trial to-day.

—The flooring of a commission store in the Bethel Home, corner of West Lake and Desplaines streets, gave way yesterday morning, owing to the weight of the goods resting upon it. No person was injured.

—At 10 o'clock yesterday forenoon a boy, name unknown, fired a shot from a revolver through the window of a residence fronting on Vernon Park. Fortunately no one was in the room at the time.

—Captain Forrest, of the Lake View Police, arrested a thief named James Dunne yesterday. The fellow was found in the house of a German, where he had secreted himself with the intention of committing a robbery.

—Rev. Chas. Hill Roe, D.D., long and favorably known in Northern Illinois, and late the Treasurer of the University of Chicago, died suddenly of paralysis, yesterday, at his home in Belvidere.

—The Botany class of the Christian Union, under the charge of its teachers, will leave the C., B. & Q. depot for Riverside, at 3 p. m., to-day, returning at 7:20. All members of the Union are invited.

—Free lectures on "Freemasonry and Kindred Societies" will be given to-night and Sunday night in the United Presbyterian Church, corner of Paulina and Monroe streets, by Prof. J. W. R. Sloane, of Allegheny City, Pa.

—There will be an adjourned session of the Wisconsin Universalist Convention in Jefferson, Wednesday and Thursday, the 26th and 27th inst. It is to be a mass gathering, and a large meeting of Universalists and others from all parts of the State is anticipated. All are invited to attend.

—About 8 o'clock yesterday morning, a little girl named Kate Clark, aged 8 years, while picking up coal on the Burlington & Quincy Railroad track, near the corner of Halsted and Sixteenth streets, was run over by a freight car, the wheels of which passed over her left leg. She resides at No. 276 Brown street.

—A middle-aged man named James Lynch attempted to drown himself in the Illinois Central slip at half-past 10 o'clock last night, but was rescued by Officer Slayton. He was booked as a vagrant. His reasons for attempting to commit suicide were that he was without work, without money, and without friends.

—The Home and Burr Industrial School will unite in a picnic at Cottage Grove, near foot of Drexel boulevard, to-day. Singing will be conducted by H. O. Leland, of Chicago University. The Superintendent of the horse railway has very kindly tendered a car for their transportation. Patrons and friends are invited to attend.

—A squad of Harrison Street Station Police Officers, under Sergeant Buckley, made a raid on gambling houses last night, with the following result: John L. Brown, No. 384 State street, three inmates; Eli Woodruff, No. 409 State street, seven inmates; Frank Roberts, No. 512 State street, six inmates; No. 452 State street, three inmates. The parties were bailed out.

—O. C. Gibbs, Esq., late General Superintendent of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society, has resigned on account of ill health, and C. G. Trusdell has been elected by the Board of Directors as his successor. All communications and applications relating to business of the Society must hereafter be addressed to C. G. Trusdell, General Superintendent.

—A stated meeting of the Board of Underwriters was held yesterday afternoon, but very little business was transacted. Farmer and Atkins were elected members, and Messrs. Grier and Ayars withdrew their resignations. An invitation to examine J. V. Farwell & Co's fire extinguishing apparatus was accepted, and the Board visited their establishment after adjourning.

—The alarm from Box 132, at 11 o'clock, yesterday forenoon, was caused by the discovery of fire in the two story frame building, No. 168 East Indiana street, owned and occupied by Thomas Trainor, as a saloon and boarding-house. Building and furniture were damaged to the extent of $1,000; no insurance. No. 169 Indiana street, a two story frame building, owned and occupied by James Whelan, was slightly damaged. The cause of the fire was not ascertained.

—A correspondent writing from Boston, says: "It is whispered around the Coliseum that Mr. Gillmore will not retire on his laurels after this Jubilee, but, in a few years will undertake another, at Chicago. Leading merchants of that city have made, it is said, splendid offers to him, and will support such an enterprise with unprecedented liberality. The Chicago Jubilee will be a sort of hymn of triumph over the revival of the city after the great fire."

—The Coroner held the following inquests yesterday: At No. 24 Brigham street, on the body of Adolph Witke, a German, who died from the effects of sunstroke, received while working in a brickyard near the South Side Rolling Mills. A verdict of accidental death was rendered. Deceased leaves a wife and three children, who have been in this country but three weeks. At No. 737 Milwaukee avenue, on the body of Augusta Bencke, aged 32, who died from convulsions produced by seeing her husband brought home insensible from sunstroke.

—The range of yesterday's temperature was as follows, observations having been taken by E. de Yongh, optician, under the Sherman House, every half hour: At 6:30 a. m., 68 degrees; 7 a. m., 69; 7:30 a. m., 70; 8 a. m., 69; 8:30 a. m., 70; 9 a. m., 72; 9:30 a. m., 72; 10 a. m., 73; 10:30 a. m., 75; 11 a. m., 75; 11:30 a. m., 76; 12 m., 75; 12:30 p. m., 77; 1 p. m., 76; 1:30 p. m., 76; 2 p. m., 78; 2:30 p. m., 77; 3 p. m., 76; 3:30 p. m., 76; 4 p. m., 78; 4:30 p. m., 74; 5 p. m., 73; 5:30 p. m., 72; 6 p. m., 73;—in the shade. At noon the mercury indicated 82 degrees in the sun.

—Superintendent Hanchette issued building permits, yesterday, as follows: P. H. Matthei, 3 story and basement, brick, 51 by 77, at Nos. 246 and 248 South Halsted street; Howe & Pirring, 4 story and basement, brick, 20 by 120, at No. 13 South Water street; P. T. Healy, 1 story and basement, brick, 26 by 150, at No. 260 North Clark street; Mrs. F. A. Russell, 4 story and basement, brick, 80 by 150, at the southwest corner of Fifth avenue and South Water street; J. & E. Buckingham, a brick elevator 80 feet high, 100 feet long and 200 feet deep, to be built between A and B slips of the Illinois Central Railroad, east of the Union Depot.

—A public temperance meeting under the auspices of Sheet Anchor Division of the Sons of Temperance, will be held on Sabbath evening next, at the hall of that division, No. 190 North Peoria street. Mr. E. Carswell, the temperance orator of Ontario, Mr. M. H. Pogson, of Illinois, and other prominent speakers are expected to be present to address the meeting. The Bethel Sabbath School meets in the same hall at 1:30 p. m. This school, although among the "burnt out," is in a flourishing condition, and is much noted for its good singing. Next Sabbath afternoon singing and remarks to the children will be the order of exercises. Strangers in the city, and especially the sailors, are cordially invited to attend.

A Mammoth Bear in Nevada County, Cal.

The Truckee *Republican* says a grizzly bear, known as "Old Brin," has lived in the vicinity of Webber Lake for many years past, and various attempts have been made to kill, or capture him alive. Hundreds of rifle shots have been fired at him without any other apparent result than to arouse his ferocity and endanger the lives of those who fired at him. Hunters, who have met him at different times say that his track measures fourteen inches in breadth, and that the monster must weigh over 2,000 pounds. "Old Brin," as he is called, was caught several years ago in a huge steel trap, weighing over fifty pounds, and made expressly for his capture. He smashed the trap in pieces and escaped, but in performing this feat his fore paw became crooked, as appears by its imprint on the snow! John King, an old hunter at Webber Lake, says "Old Brin" must have several pounds of lead in him if all the bullets fired at him took effect. About two weeks ago Dan Webber and John King, while leading a horse on a trail near Webber Lake, met "Old Brin." Webber escaped with the horse, while King found safety in climbing a tree out of the bear's reach. After a while the bear left. King descended and made a second attempt to proceed, when he was again confronted by "Bruin" and made another hasty retreat. The men and horse yielded that route to the grizzly and took another direction. Several hunters are making arrangements to capture this monster of the forest alive. For a menagerie or museum it is believed "Old Brin" would be worth several thousand dollars.

The Jews and Marriage with a Brother's Widow.

From the New York Sun.

The question of the validity of a marriage between a man and the widow of his deceased brother appears to be exciting as much feeling among the Jews of this city as that relating to the marriage of a man to the sister of his deceased wife has among the churchmen of England. One of the points of Jewish faith now generally accepted is the prohibition of marriage between a man and the widow of his brother, whether there are children from the first marriage or not. The majority of Jews regard such marriages as illegal and worse than concubinage; yet this does not seem to deter members of that faith from contracting them, and in some cases Rabbis are found who lend their sanction to these unions by performing the marriage rite. This question has excited much discussion lately, as it has been reported that a marriage of this nature is to take place in this city within a few days. The *Jewish Times* says that almost every Rabbi in New York has been asked to officiate on the occasion, but that all having refused to comply with the request, a Western Rabbi has been induced to visit this city expressly to perform the ceremony. The *Times* denounces the action of this Rabbi, and declares that if he performs the marriage rite it will remain in the eyes of reformed Judaism an illegal and incestuous marriage.

Significance of Colors.

A singular instance of the selection of colors is remarked in the chorus at the Boston Coliseum. The significance of this selection may also be noted. It appears that the contralto singers, who sit nearest the bass singers, indulge in dark-blue and dark-green, while the soprano singers, who sit nearest the tenors, indulge in lighter blues and green. In the centre and on each side, where contraltos and sopranos sit remote from either tenors or bassos, the prevalent tint is light-blue, without any sign of green. Blue and green are the predominant colors, as they are the fashionable. But while the gentle soprani, arrayed in colors complimentary to the unhappy tenori, bedeck themselves with light shades, on the other hand their sisters of the contralto persuasion find the colors complimentary to the rough bassi in the dark hues of azure and green. Whether this selection of tints has any relation to musical measures, or whether harmony in melody and coloring are of kin, or the further question of the connection of their selected shades with the chameleon phases of the chase matrimonial, we leave to those who deal in æsthetics or metaphysics, and to the observers of the action and agitation of the average New England choir, where flirtation is by no means unknown. The great fact, however, remains as above stated.

American Ladies Mobbed in Edinburgh.

From the London Times, June 5.

On Sunday evening three ladies from America left the Royal Hotel, Edinburgh, about 8 o'clock, to see Holyrood Palace. They went on foot without escort, and returned by the Canongate and High street. Here their hesitation as to the route, their fashionable attire, and the lateness of the hour, it being nearly 9 o'clock, attracted the notice of some idlers, who followed them up the street. At the North bridge the listeners to a street preacher joined in the crowd, making up a considerable mob. No noise was made or violence offered, and two policemen escorted the ladies till a cab could be procured. The ladies were then driven to their hotel, but the crowd being about for some time. Yesterday the two senior magistrates, after causing a strict investigation to be made, called at the hotel, and found that two of the ladies had left town, but they were satisfied the mob had been attracted by their unusual appearance in the locality at so late an hour, and that no insult was intended.

The Owners of Ireland—Less than Twenty Thousand of Them in All.

A return has just been issued by the House of Commons about absenteeism. It appears that less than 20,000 persons own the soil of Ireland, of whom 5,982 own less than 100 acres. These, of course, are resident; and so are 5,589 more, owning an average of 1,600 acres apiece; while only 1,443, owning altogether 3,145,514 acres, or a seventh of the soil, are usually resident outside the island. A considerable number—4,465—reside away from their properties, but still in Ireland, and the remaining few are occasional visitors. Absenteeism can hardly be counted, therefore, among the grand grievances of Ireland, more especially as many of the richest absentees are among the more spirited and lenient landlords. Lord Palmerston, for example, was a much better man to live under than any resident squireen.

Chinese Bowie-Knives.

From the Salt Lake Herald.

The weapon with which the Chinaman got cut on the head, mentioned in yesterday morning's *Herald*, was produced in the Police Court yesterday, and is a murderous-looking affair. It consists of two short swords, held in one hand together, and so used; with the handles rounded on the outside to fit the hand, and level on the inside to lay close together. The blades are ten inches long, two inches wide at the handle, and tapering towards the point, which rounds off abruptly. The weight of the two was three pounds, and the blades bore the blood-marks of the recent encounter. The weapons are carried in short, stout sheaths, and John Chinaman, of the Coolie class, does not consider himself properly fitted out without one of them.

—At Georgetown, D. C., Thursday, there was a shooting affair, because A. L. Davis had seduced Miss Alice Hardy, whose father took the law into his own hands. Davis will recover.

—Jacob S. Thompson, engineer of the locomotive that exploded on the Erie Railway near Hornellsville, on Saturday night last, died last Wednesday.

NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WALL STREET MARKETS.

NEW YORK, June 21.—The Wall street markets were very dull, and the general attendance slim, owing to the extreme heat. The absence of many prominent operators is severely felt, and operations in all departments are on a very limited scale, and confined chiefly to the smaller class of operators.

ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE,

fluctuations ranged from 1-4 to 1 3-8 per cent, Erie was the chief feature, and ranged from 53 1-8 to 51 3-8, with the latest transactions at 52 1-2. Rock Island was next in point of interest, and sold at 109 3-4 to 110 3-4, closing at 110 3-8a110 1-2. Pacific Mail, Chicago, Columbus & Indiana Central, Western Union, Union Pacific, Northwestern common, and Boston, Hartford & Erie, each fluctuated 1-2 to 5-8 per cent. The fluctuations in the balance of the list were 1-8 to 3-8 per cent. The temper of speculation at the close was steady, but the market retained its dulness, and prices were not up to the highest point of the day.

THE MONEY MARKET

was easy throughout, and closed at 4 to 5 per cent. Prime discounts were quoted at 6 to 7 1-2 per cent.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

firmer, and closed at 109 5-8 to 109 3-4 for prime sixty days' sterling bills, and 110 1-4 to 110 3-8 for sight.

GOLD

weaker early in the day, and declined to 113 3-8, but became firmer in the afternoon, and advanced to 113 5-8.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

dull and steady. Central Pacific bonds closed at 104 7-8a105; Union Pacific firsts, 93 1-2a93 5-8; land grants, 81 3-8a81 1-2; incomes, 86 5-8a86 7-8.

BREADSTUFFS.

Flour quite dull, and to sell to any extent lower prices have to be accepted for most grades. The very warm weather exercises a depressing influence. At the close there was a fair demand for fresh ground, at steady prices. Winter ground dull and lower. The wheat market was quiet at the close, and lower, though most holders decline to yield to effect sales. Winter wheat nominal.

PORK

in moderate demand, with a heavy market generally.

[To the Associated Press.]

FALSE IMPRISONMENT.

NEW YORK, June 21.—Edward Lumly, a merchant, was arrested to-day, charged with malicious prosecution and false imprisonment. The charge is brought by Lucas Thompson, who sued for $50,000 and costs.

INJUNCTION DENIED.

Judge Barrett rendered a decision yesterday denying an application for an injunction against the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, restraining them from reducing their capital stock. This disposes of all injunctions against the Company, save those pending in Brooklyn.

MARINE.

Arrived, steamship Great Western, from Bristol, England.

THE STOKES CASE.

Three more jurors were obtained to-day in the Stokes case: Byron Stone, book-keeper for Bosworth, White & Co., Theodore Flamme, commission merchant, No. 23 University place; and John E. F. Bond, merchant, No. 26 Broadway. Seven jurors are now found.

YACHT PURCHASED.

The yacht Magic was purchased to-day of Franklin Osgood by Rufus Hatch.

SUIT TO RECOVER.

Application was made to-day in the Supreme Court Chambers, before Judge Barrett, for a mandamus to compel the Commissioners of Public Works to draw from the Comptroller and pay him $283,500 due for 4,050 water meters furnished the city under contract with Wm. M. Tweed, who acted under a special act to improve the water supply, &c. Lawrence, for petitioner, will present the arguments on Tuesday next.

GORDON.

To-day Gordon Gordon was again called to the stand in the special term room of the Supreme Court for the purpose of continuing his examination. The attorney for Gordon stated that he had an order to show cause why the order of arrest granted by Judge Barrett against his client should not be vacated, which he desired to argue before proceeding with the examination. Judge Barrett granted the order to show cause why the order of arrest should not be vacated, returnable before Judge Brady. After some further argument, Judge Brady granted a stay of proceedings in the order of arrest until the further order of the Court. The examination was then resumed.

BONDS FOR JAPAN.

The Japanese Government are having five-twenty bonds and greenback currency engraved by the New York Bank Note Company, under the direction of Clews & Co. Monthly shipments are now going forward to Japan. About $10,000,000 have already been sent.

NOT ENGAGED.

It may be authoritatively stated that there is absolutely no foundation for the report that Miss Nellie Grant has become engaged to a scottish Lord.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE POSTAL-CARD SYSTEM.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—By Section 170 of the new Postal code, the Postmaster General is authorized and directed to furnish and issue to the public postal cards with postage stamps impressed upon them, to be transmitted through the mail, at 1 cent each, for messages, orders, notices, and other short communications, and, until such cards can be issued by the Department, which cannot be done for some time, the law cannot go into effect, as there is no provision allowing of postal cards, other than such as may be furnished by the Department, with stamps impressed upon them.

THE ALABAMA TREATY.

A member of the Cabinet, who is as well informed in regard to the matter of the Alabama Treaty as Secretary Fish himself, said, to-day, that there is no more danger of the failure of the Treaty than there ever was, and that the public may rest assured that it will not fail. He said, further, that he had no doubt that England will accept the principle laid down in the supplementary article, as amended by the Senate, that in the future no claims for indirect damages were to be made in the intercourse between the countries, and that England has more at stake in the present Treaty than we have, and that we can afford to wait while she cannot.

SECRETARY BOUTWELL.

Secretary Boutwell will return to-morrow or next day, when Assistant Secretary Richardson will take a vacation.

EXPLOSION.

Bursting of a Steam Boiler in the Ohio Penitentiary—Many Persons Injured.

COLUMBUS, O., June 21.—The boiler in the extensive shops of the Ohio Brush and Wire Works, located within the walls of the Ohio Penitentiary, exploded this morning just after the convicts had started to work, with a terrible noise and dread effect. The flying boiler tore out of the large three-story building in which it was placed, making it a mass of ruins, and forced open the outside walls and roof of Huff's cooper shop and George Gill's stove foundry, not far off. Pieces of the boiler were thrown a tremendous distance. At the time of the accident, 85 men were in the brush-shop, and were just going to work. The shock was terrific, and yet no person was killed outright. Several men were blown out of the windows, and fell with the *debris* from the fourth story of the building. One man, at work in the lower story of the boiler house, was buried in the ruins and held for 30 minutes about the waist between two heavy timbers. The firemen and engineer in charge of the boiler were both buried under a great pile of brick and timber, but were dug out alive, considerably burned and bruised. Some escapes were almost miraculous. The scene of the explosion is desolate enough. Great piles of brick, stone, timber, and machinery are thrown in a confused mass, while manufactured articles are strewn over the ground for a long distance. As soon as possible a large force was put to work, and the men who were buried under the ruins were all dug out, and with the other wounded taken to the large and comfortable prison hospital, where scores of good nurses were on hand to care for them, and they are now all well cared for. The following is a complete list of the persons now in the hospital by reason of the accident, and it is probable all but a half-dozen will recover with proper care: Harry Johnson, Hamilton County, fracture of left arm and wound in head and leg; Timothy Newcomb, Hardin County, badly shaken up; Samuel Cook, Hamilton County, contused wounds in legs and chest; Thomas T. Carlen, Clark County, contused wounds in arm and back; Elijah Burton, Guernsey County, lacerated scalp wound and fractured shoulder-blade; Charles H. Myers, Hamilton County, contused scalp-wound and broken ribs and fractured breast-bone and bruised chest; Harry Marshall, Hamilton County, contused wounds in arm, head, neck, shoulder; Jones, of Toledo, wounds and burn on body and limbs; Francis Lang, United States prisoner, sent from the Northern District, same wounds as Jones; Elliott B. Perkins, Morrow County, contused wounds in arms and legs, badly burned; James Dempsey, United States prisoner, from the Northern District, wounded slightly; William Tr..., tee, Preble County, wounded in arm and back; Harrison Smith, Miami County, lacerated scalp wound; Lester Gooley, Franklin county, badly scalded in face; Thomas Mu..., hanl, Cleveland, lacerated back; John Ryan, Miami County, burns on his arms and back, contused wounds on head and face; David Silk, Hamilton County, wound in back, head, fingers and face; W. W. Boothby, of Hamilton County, wounded in bowels and on arms; Louis Book, of Fulton County, contused wounds in side and elbow; W. Hazelleck, of Toledo, wounded in the back, hand and head; J. Culp, Licking County, contused wound in the hip; George Wellington, colored, Cuyahoga County, wounded in head; James Cosgrove, Seneca County, head lacerated; David Bard, Shelby County, belongs in Cincinnati, contused wound in head and back; Pat Ryan, Cuyahoga County, head and back wounded; Charles Walker, Van Wert County, contused wound in head; John Sharp, Lake county, wounded in the back; Frank Cain, *alias* Davis, of Erie County, head lacerated, contused wound in the legs; John Snyder, of Hamilton County, contused wound; Samuel F. Towsley, Summit County, wounded in wrist; Moses Eigenberger, Hamilton County, contused wounds in back and legs; John Hornsby, Cuyahoga County, lacerated scalp wound.

The engineer in charge of the boiler says he cannot account for the accident, as a second before the explosion occurred he had on but eighty-five pounds of steam. It is interesting in this connection, to state that this same boiler exploded about a year ago, and (it is said) has leaked ever since, more or less. The loss will be about $30,000.

COLUMBUS, O., June 21.—The convicts injured by the Penitentiary boiler explosion to-day, are all doing well to-night, and the surgeon in charge says all will in time recover, except Johnson, Meyers, and Dempsey, who were so badly injured internally.

The Prison Directors held a meeting to-night, and arranged for an investigation into the cause of the explosion. A defective boiler is to blame. Whether the directors discover or not, is a question.

THE WORKINGMEN.

The Strikers Beginning to Talk of a Compromise.

NEW YORK, June 20.—The situation in regard to the labor strike remains practically unchanged. All indications, however, point to an early termination of the movement. "Compromise" is now a much more frequent word in the mouths of the strikers than the original war cry of "No surrender." The temper of the men is much better than last week, and any recourse to violent or illegal measures to further their aims would appear to have been abandoned.

The threatened demonstration of the piano makers at Steinway's factory, which was announced to come off this morning, did not take place.

Metal-makers still continue their strike. James Lawlor, sewing machine maker, was arrested in East 33d street for interfering with men of his trade. The Superintendent of the factory attempted to drive Lawlor off, but was struck by him, and a great deal of excitement was the result. He was held in $1,000 bail to answer.

David Horan, another striker, was held to bail to keep the peace for asking a fellow workman to knock off work.

FORT JERVIS, N. Y., June 21.—Some emissaries of the Eight-Hour men in New York attempted last night to get up a strike in the Susquehanna Shops, where about 1,000 men are employed. A few journeymen favored the effort, but the whole affair was dropped by the men, and the agents left disgusted with their ill success.

ALBANY, June 21.—One hundred of the West Albany car shop strikers have resumed work under the ten hour system. About a thousand men still remain out. A large ... workmen has been brought down from Schenectady, and it is said that all the force that is necessary is at work at West Albany.

NEW YORK, June 21.—A mass meeting of mechanics and workingmen was held to-night at the Cooper Institute, to protest against the action of the police in clubbing gangs of men now on a strike. About 1... were present. Wm. J. Jessup, Chairman of the Workingmen's Union, presided. A. ... Mackin, a workingman, made a violent speech threatening the capitalists with the repetition of the Communist scenes of Paris, and saying the workingmen meant revolution, peaceable if possible, forcible if necessary. He was vehemently cheered.

Theodore H. Banks and others delivered addresses in a similar though less violent strain, and resolutions were adopted denouncing the police for interfering with strikers, and calling on the trade societies to organize as to be able to protect themselves physically and otherwise.

It was agreed to form a permanent Central Committee to receive reports from all societies determined to resist oppression and maintain the eight-hour law of the State.

WISCONSIN.

A Notorious Counterfeiter Arrested—Courtesies Extended to Editors—University Matters.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., June 21.—N. B. Latta, a notorious counterfeiter of Madison, Grant County, whose arrest about a year since with a number of alleged accomplices created quite a sensation, and who has had his trial, when the jury disagreed, was convicted last evening, the jury being out but ... minutes before returning a verdict of guilty. He was ably defended by Hon. George ... Smith, of this city, and Hon. C. G. Williams, of Janesville; and prosecuted by United States Attorney C. M. Webb, assisted by ... C. McKenney, of this place, whose success in the face of powerful influences for the prisoner, is highly creditable.

The editors were loud in praise of the beauty of scenery, cordial welcome, and lavish hospitality in their excursion to Lodi, Devil's Lake, and Baraboo. The reception at Governor Washburn's, last evening, was a most enjoyable close of the pleasures of the day. Nearly all the editors left to-day in a happy mood.

The University Regents have appointed Judge P. L. Spooner Dean of the Law Faculty, in place of H. S. Orton, resigned; raised the salary of full Professors to ... a year, and increased the pay of other instructors; made appropriations for books and apparatus; changed the commencement to Thursday, and rearranged the terms.

KANSAS.

Attempted Suicide in Lawrence.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LAWRENCE, Ks., June 21.—A man named Pat. W. McClosky, attempted to take his own life about 6 o'clock last evening. When discovered in his room, he was bleeding from a ghastly wound in his forehead, and another in his side. When asked what he had done, he said: "I have been shooting myself." His story was that he had been married twelve years, and had lived unhappily with his wife all the time; that his wife had driven him into the army out West; that she had left him several times, and the last time only a few weeks since, and now lived in Terre Haute, Ind.; that jealousy had something to do with the case. This seems evident from a note which was picked up, and which McClosky said he wrote five minutes before he shot himself. This document read: "Good bye, one and all. You are the cause of all this. Matt. Potter." Mr. Potter called in to see the wounded, and, in conversation, denies ever having given him cause for complaint, and says that, on the other hand, McClosky had vainly attempted to take his life. The man is alive this morning, but is considered in a critical condition.

PACIFIC COAST.

Hot Weather—An Insane Chicagoan Cared For.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 21.—The weather is the hottest ever experienced in San Francisco, and prevails over the whole Pacific coast.

The steamer Idaho, aground near Victoria, got off. The California may be raised.

Dr. Z. Rogers, recently of Chicago, appeared last night at the Woman's Suffrage Convention, half his face shaved, the other half having beard and whiskers. He announced that he did it in recognition of man being half woman and half man. He was arrested, and sent to the insane asylum to-day.

OHIO.

Exciting Railroad Election.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

URBANA, O., June 21.—Quite an exciting railroad election was held in this place to-day, in favor of levying a tax on the township to secure $75,000 to bring the Farmers & Miners' Road to this place. The farmers of this place made a strong fight against it, but were beaten by about 30 majority. The citizens are holding a very enthusiastic meeting at the Court House to-night, and are very much pleased with the prospect of the road being brought to this point.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., June 21.—UP—Propellers ..., of Toledo, Lady Franklin, Lawrence; schooners Clayton Belle, D. A. Wells, George Steele, ... B. Hale, Wm. Raynor, T. S. Skinner, ... Thomas Sims.

PASSED DOWN—Propellers Blanchard, ... Hued; barks Constitution, Unadilla, ... C. King, Monitor, Maria, Martin, Prince of Wales; ... Kingfisher, J. C. Harrison, Carter, Alva Bradley; schooners Kenosha, Grace Murray, Kelderhouse; J. W. Gifford, E. Gerlach, E. Harmon, ... lard, Maderia, Havana, H. A. Richmond, ... Fleece, M. J. Wilcox, C. A. King, Evaline ... Summit, Reed Case, Kate Gillet.

WIND—Northeast.

DETROIT, June 21—Evening.—PASSED ... Props Toledo, Lawrence; barks Pride of ..., Jane Bell, Golden West, Elizabeth ...; schooners Bahama, Oswego, Geo. Ward, ... Alida Rogers, John Gross, Hungarian, ... Thomas Ferry, Midnight, O'Hannah, ... Winslow, Annie Vaught, Sunrise, ... Mary, Elizabeth.

PASSED UP—Props Tweed, Japan, ... Wells and barges; schrs Oneida, ... Union Jack, M. Filmore, Pantarope, ... Margaret Goff, G. Sherman.

WIND—Northeast.